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TORONTO

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
George Akula		57 Riverdale Ave.	Toronto, Ont.	M4K 1C2
Doug Pine	American Indian Movement in Canada			
E.B. Burton	Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto			
Ms. Janet Parker	Bishop Cronin Church	442 William St.	London, Ont.	
David Campbell			Toronto, Ont.	
Hope McLean	Canadian Association in Support of Native People	118 Arundell Ave.	Toronto, Ont.	M4K 3A4
Heather Mitchell	Canadian Environmental Law Association	303-1 Spadina Cres.	Toronto, Ont.	M5S 2J5
W.H. Dalton	Canadian Gas Association	Scarsdale Road	Don Mills, Ont.	M3B 2R3
Gerald Vandezande John A. Olthuis	Canadian Justice & Liberty Foundation	229 College Street	Toronto, Ont.	M5T 1R4
W. Kashtan	Communist Party of Canada	24 Cecil Street	Toronto, Ont.	M5T 1N2
Ronald S. Loughheed	The Consumers Gas Co.	19 Toronto St.	Toronto, Ont.	M5C 2E8
Marisa Nichini	Core Community World Peace & Development	2241 Mississauga Rd.	Mississauga, Ont.	
Meredith Bell Marie Wilson	Cross Cultural Learners Centre, Westminster Coll.	1467 Richmond St.	London, Ont.	N6G 2M2





TORONTO

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
Matthew Edwards		1105 Gurd Street	Sarnia, Ont.	
Mr. Sean Casey	Energy Probe	43 Queen's Park Cres.	Toronto, Ont.	
Winona Gallop David Powell		13 Neville Pk. Blvd.	Toronto, Ont.	M4E 3P5
Quinto Ferri	Interfaith Study Group	305 Tullamore Ave.	Brampton, Ont.	
C.K. Kalevar		8 Hurstings Ave.	Toronto, Ont.	M6C 1K4
Sam Fox	Labour Council of Metro Toronto	15 Gervais Drive, Suite 407	Don Mills, Ont.	
Mr. Norman K. Zlotkin	Law Union of Ontario	370 Lippincott Street	Toronto 4, Ont.	
Garry Loeb				
Miss Jan Marshall	London Assoc. for International Develop.	322 Queen's Ave.	London, Ont.	
Edith Welsh	London & District Labour Council	133 Kent St.	London, Ont.	
Warren Lowes		RR#2	Orono, Ont.	
Douglas C. Matthews		73 Simcoe St.	Toronto, Ont.	M5J 1W9
H.F. Button	Ministry of Energy, Ontario	Queen's Park	Toronto, Ont.	M7A 2B7
Sarah Band	National Citizens Coalition	902-74 Victoria St.	Toronto, Ont.	
Terry Green	Nat. & Prov. Parks Assoc.	308-47 Colborne St.	Toronto, Ont.	M5E 1E3








TORONTO

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
Brian Loucks Randy Altman	Native Peoples Resource Centre, Westminister Coll.	1467 Richmond St.	London, Ont.	
Mr. Michael Arbour	Newman Centre Congregation of the Roman Catholic Church	89 St. George Street	Toronto 181, Ont.	
Alfred Powis	Noranda Mines	Commerce Court West, Box 45	Toronto, Ont.	M5L 1B6
R.B. Snyder	Northern & Central Gas Corp.	245 Yorkland Blvd.	Willowdale, Ont.	M2J 1R1
Patty Park	Office & Professional Employees Int'l Union Local 343	200 Gateway Blvd. Apt. #1519	Don Mills, Ont.	
J.A. Meeks	Ontario Chamber of Commerce	2464 Yonge Street	Toronto, Ont.	M4P 2H5
Shelley Acheson	Ontario Federation of Labour	15 Gervais Drive	Don Mills, Ont.	M3C 1Y8
Dr. Peter Lane	Ontario Federation of Students	794 Bathurst St. Suite 9	Toronto, Ont.	
Robert Recollet	Ontario Métis and Non-Status Indians Association	5300 Yonge St. Suite 208	Willowdale, Ont.	M2N 5R2
Jeanette Corbiere Margaret Thomson	Ontario Native Women's Association			
Mr. William Skewis	Ontario Natural Gas Assn.	803-6 Adelaide St. E.	Toronto, Ont.	M5C 1H6





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TORONTO

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
Martin Pick Tom Anders	Otto Pick & Sons Ltd.	P.O. Box 126	Richmond Hill, Ont.	L4B 4X9
Charles Godfrey	People or Plains	218 N. Parliament Bldgs., Queen's Park	Toronto, Ont.	M7A 1A2
Linda Pim	.	237 St. Clements Ave.	Toronto, Ont.	M4R 1H3
Mr. Monte Hummel	Pollution Probe	43 Queen's Park Cres.	Toronto, Ont.	
Richard Broughton	Quaker Committee for Native Concerns	60 Lowther Ave.	Toronto, Ont.	M5R 1G7
Rev. Father Brad Massman	Roman Catholic Church	55 Gould Street	Toronto, Ont.	
Frank Duerden	Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Dept. Geog.	Gould Street	Toronto, Ont.	
Peter Kelly	Sabaskong Band, #38	Northwestern Ontario	Kenora Area	
Mr. Hans Fronius	St. Matthew's United Church	729 St. Clair Ave. W.	Toronto 10, Ont.	
Mr. & Mrs. Hardy	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic of Kingston	15 McPherson Ave.	Kingston, Ont.	
Father Micheal O'Kane	Scarborough Foreign Mission Society, Info. Office	2685 Kingston Rd.	Scarborough, Ont.	M1M 1M4
Sister Corinne John Barth	School Sisters of Notre Dame Divine Word Centre for International Education	260 Colbourne St.	London, Ont.	
Patrick Scott				







TORONTO

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
Laurie MacLean	School of Experiential Education	28 High St.	Toronto, Ont.	M8Y 3N8
Barbara Seldon		30 Tally-Ho Rd.	Dundas, Ont.	L9H 3M6
F.R. Jones	Steep Rock Iron Mines		Atikokan, Ont.	
Anna Bulpitt Mary Gunn	Student Christian Movement of Canada, U. of Toronto			
Sister Michael	Ten Days for World Develop. St. Peter's Seminary	1040 Waterloo St. N.	London, Ont.	N6A 3Y1
Mr. Sean McLean	The Is Five Foundation	2316 Queen Street E.	Toronto, Ont.	
Mrs. Ross <i>Mr. Peters</i> James M. Cameron Don Duncan	Thornhill United Church <i>Toronto-Dominion Bank</i> TransCanada Pipelines	<i>T-D Centre</i> P.O. Box 54, Commerce Court W.	Thornhill, Ont. Toronto, Ont.	M5L 1C2
Mr. R.G. Gaughey	Union Gas		Chatham, Ont.	
Paul Williams Harry Laforme	Union of Ontario Indians	3028 Danforth Ave.	Toronto, Ont.	
Frank Fairchild	United Auto Workers			
Edith Welsh	United Auto Workers Local 27	606 First St.	London, Ont.	
Reverend Morley Clarke Reverend Glen Wright	United Church of Canada		London, Ont.	







TORONTO

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
Leroy Little Bear	University of Lethbridge	Centre for American Studies	Lethbridge, Alta.	
Prof. William Dunning	University of Toronto	Dept. of Anthropology	Toronto, Ont.	M5S 1A1
J.H. Hart	University of Western Ontario	Faculty of Science	London, Ont.	
Prof. Donald Mackay	University of Toronto	Institute of Environmental Studies	Toronto, Ont.	M5S 1A4
Mr. Doug MacKenzie	Univ. of Western Ontario	International Education	London, Ont.	
Donna Elliott	Voice of Women	44 Paisley Ave.	South Hamilton, Ont.	
Malcolm Wilkinson		8 Hazelwood Dr.	Bramalea, Ont.	L6S 1B3
John Robinson	Workgroup on Canadian Energy Policy	50 St. Nicholas, #4	Toronto, Ont.	
Grahame Beakhust	York University, Faculty of Environmental Studies	4700 Keele St.	Downsview, Ont.	





copy to  
D. Massman

M E M O R A N D U M

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May 26, 1976

To: D. G. Gibson

From: D. Carter

Re: Summary of Berger Inquiry Southern Hearings  
Toronto - Tuesday May 25th, 1976 - 8 p.m.

The Commissioner gave his usual opening remarks and Ian Scott outlined the procedure which had been agreed upon by all participants.

The witnesses were as follows:

1. Mr. Cameron, Executive Vice-President, TransCanada PipeLines

- supportive of Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline;
- imperative gas be brought from the frontier area as soon as possible;
- must also consider human aspect and find a mutuality of interest between northerners and southerners;
- disagree with those who say that there is not sufficient expertise in Canada to construct pipelines in a northern environment. Canada is the world expert in this area;
- reviewed TransCanada's operations in Canada in many different environmental regions with minimum overall impact for the last 20 years;
- support conservation and reduction of energy demands, but even so, energy self-reliance in Canada is impossible without connecting the frontier areas;
- failure to build pipeline will cause balance of payments problems which will affect both the north and the south.

2. Rev. Father Massman, Office of Social Action, Roman Catholic Church

- advised spoke on behalf of Archbishop of Toronto as well as the Anglican Church;
- will release statement tomorrow to all priests and religious asking them to deliver the message to their parishioners to draw attention to the major social question, namely the struggle of the native peoples as set forth in the Bishop's Labour Day message;





- future development must be based on social justice for native people and responsible stewardship of our energy resources;
- it is imperative that: number one there be a just land claims settlement before any development and, number two energy usage and wastage be reduced to take pressure off of the northern natives;
- support position of other church leaders calling for a moratorium.

### 3. Mr. Robert Recollet, Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indians

- Berger Report will have an impact on the seriousness with which the Government will review all natives' requests;
- the Metis have a right to be partners;
- Berger's Report will set a precedent for the Metis in their struggle;
- Berger's Inquiry has raised the consciousness of the Canadian public.

### 4. Frank Fairchild, United Auto Workers

dealt with the following items:

- the energy crisis: this is seriously questioned since the oil companies create an artificial crisis to increase profits - quoting Laxer and Heliwell, clear and impartial review;
- the need for Mackenzie Delta gas: other areas are available without the environmental damage and the native rights problems;
- land claims: if an independent inquiry established a need for a pipeline, no construction should start until the land claims are settled;
- socio-economic impact: the large investment will take capital away from more labour intensive projects - a boom and bust situation will be created - the Alaskan pipeline shows the monumental problems of which there are already signs in Inuvik;
- environment: northern environment is fragile and the native people depend upon it - there are examples of the permafrost causing buckling of pipe and erosion because of no revegetation;
- conclusion: no evidence that the pipeline is needed, the rights of natives are a first priority, so present pipeline plans are unacceptable. All further exploration in the north should be stopped and the government should take over one of the oil companies by nationalization.

The Commissioner at this point commented that everyone should be reminded that the Government had established the Inquiry, which was unique in Canada and any other country for that matter, the Government had spent \$15 million on studies and the industry \$50 million and the Inquiry had received full co-operation from all parties. It is not for this Inquiry, but rather the NEB to decide whether the gas is needed, etc., and the Government will have to weigh the NEB report along with the Berger report before making a final decision on whether or not to build the pipeline.





5. William Skewis, Ontario Natural Gas Association

- supported view of the Association's members that there is a need for the energy from the north;
- the northerners cannot be isolated from the rest of Canada;
- without this energy, Canada could become a have-not country.

6. Sean Casey & John Robinson, Energy Probe & Work Group on Energy Policy

- the pipeline decision would be an irreversible one and some Delta gas might have to be exported to pay for the pipeline, particularly if the Government had guaranteed it;
- if a pipeline was built there would be more exploration and more pipelines;
- fossil fuels may be too valuable to be burned up and alternatives should be looked at;
- there should be greater public participation in decision making and large projects should not be viewed in isolation;
- in the interim there should be no Mackenzie Valley pipeline;
- there should be a settlement of aboriginal land claims before further development;
- Canada needs a long term energy policy;
- the capital should be used to conserve energy, rather than build a pipeline.

7. Paul Williams, Union of Ontario Indians

- do not trust the government;
- believes that pipelines will be built in any case because that's the white man's way and Indians want to take part, but not just with construction jobs.

8. Graham Beakhurst, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University

- the benefits do not outweigh the costs;
- people in the south would be opposed if their rights were being threatened but in the north there is no alternative, so the pipeline should not go ahead because of the great social upheaval and environmental destruction in the north.





June '28th, 1976.

MEMO TO: Don Gibson  
FROM: Darryl Carter  
RE: Southern Hearings

Toronto - May 27th

Mr. E. G. Burton,  
President,  
Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto

- Toronto should have an assured supply of energy for businesses in the Toronto area to keep the large work force employed.
  - The timing of the project is within Berger's terms of reference and it should not be delayed; for one thing to avoid high inflation.
  - The national interest and social justice demands that all parties work towards a land claims settlement and the native people should outline their claim so that evidence can be presented on how to avoid prejudicing it and the environment can be properly protected, relying on the extensive studies that have been done and the fact that a buried pipeline is safe and has relatively little impact on the environment.
- Miss Sarah Band,  
National Citizens Collation
- represents 20,000 political but non-partisan citizens whose purpose is to get individual Canadians to shout at Government and monopolies.
  - most people make complex problems too simple and are always reactionary bringing their "cocktail discussions" to every hearing that is held.





- these people are opposed to building the pipeline because it makes them feel good to take this approach, however, it will leave us in the cold and in the dark.
- the pipeline should be built because we need the energy from the Arctic
- have read the arguments about conservation but cannot change our national character in a decade
- the American involvement in the project is not inherently bad
- the natives' lifestyle is inevitably changing and they need the pipeline for negotiating power
- recommended that the Berger hearing be declared operating under the assumption that the pipeline will be built and soon and concentrate on how most benefit can be given to the natives and for the common good since we are one nation.

Mr. R. C. Snyder,  
Vice-President,  
Northern and Central Gas Corporation

- member of Canadian Arctic Gas because it believes it is the best project
- haven't be able to obtain supplies above 1973 levels and there is even uncertainty as to whether or not these can be maintained
- we must keep our perspective, i.e. pipeline is relatively small in the north
- there will be socio-economic benefits such as employment for those who wish it and opportunities for new businesses and the infrastructure in the north will be improved
- the pipeline is compatible with the environment particularly using winter construction
- Canada needs energy for its economic health and has the resource but requires the pipeline to transport it





Mr. Brian Loucks and  
Mr. Randy Altman,  
Native Peoples Resource Centre,  
London, Ontario.

- supports any position of land claims before development
- questions development around the world, we must question our values and lifestyles
- western society only looks for short term gains with no regard for future generations and the land whereas the native people are concerned about the treaties with the white man who is dishonest and the James Bay Agreement is unjust
- don't believe that the natives in the north are necessarily against the pipeline, they want to develop their land as they see fit however because it is their life

Sister Corinnne,  
Divine Work Centre,  
London

- land claims settlement before development otherwise we will be accountable to God for the moral and physical damage caused to the natives

Meredith Bell,  
Cross-cultural Learner's Centre,  
London

- has seen similarities in the third world so such development must be halted

Edith Welsh,  
London and District Labour Council  
and United Autoworkers London Local

- land claims settlement before pipeline
- there is no energy crisis
- ALEYESKA pipeline shows problems inevitable so controls are needed



- more environmental studies are needed
- public ownership of the pipeline if and when it is constructed

The Judge at this point noted that both Arctic Gas and Foothills had indicated that there would be a good possibility of Government guarantees being required for the financing of the pipeline.

The Judge also pointed out that although there were likely people who wouldn't get a chance to speak at the Southern Hearings it seemed that certain themes had been struck and everyone's point had probably been made by someone else although in different words.

Roger Obonsawin,  
Native Canadian Centre,  
Toronto

- Land claim settlement before development
- the native lost some identity and culture in the south; has led to alcohol problems, death, etc. and the same will happen to the Dene if their land is taken away

Janet Parker,  
Bishop Cronyn Church,  
London, Ontario

- endorsed Church leader's statement asking for moratorium and land claims settlement

J. H. Hart,  
Faculty of Computer Science,  
University of Western Ontario

- worked on a program with the Tree of Peace in Yellowknife using computers to teach native people but found problems because of native people's logical understanding so the land claims must be settled





Father O'Kane,  
Scarborough Foreign Mission Society

- supported Canadian Bishop's Labour Day statement and Dene position on land claims settlement before development
- opposed to colonialism and exploitation in the kinds of development which has led to bloody massacres in Latin America

Doug MacKenzie,  
University of Western Ontario,  
International Education

- no question that the pipeline will be built but the question is how should development take place
- land claims must be settled first and there should be a moratorium until proper planning is done and Berger's report in

Boris Mather,  
Canadian Federation of Communications Workers

- must have a full hearing and consider everything

Professor Dunning,  
Department of Anthropology,  
University of Toronto

- advised Manitoba Indian Brotherhood-not antagonistic to development but there should be a moratorium until land claims settled
- natives are hindered by DIAND who have kept the natives as wards in order to maintain the Department

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy,  
Parishioners of St. Joseph's  
Catholic Church,  
Kingston, Ontario

- support church's stance





Shawn McLean,  
The Is 5 Foundation

--support native people's request for land claims before a  
pipeline and don't accept Government and industry arguments

--should move to use of renewable resources

School of Experimental Education  
Laurie McLean

--concerned with treatment of natives, land claims and role  
of corporations which are devoid of compassion

Mrs. Ross,  
Thornhill United Church

--supports ITC proposal

Vern Horte gave his statement at this  
time.

Jerry Overvold, the Vice-President  
of the NWT Metis Association also  
gave a statement saying that the  
fight of the natives results from the  
loss of their control over their  
individual and community lives because  
of an imposition of new values and new  
systems from the south. --this will not  
be rectified by a massive project but  
only by projects that the natives have  
a real say in and they will only have  
a real say after land claims settlement.



May 27th, 1976            8:00 p.m.

Sam Fox,  
President,  
Labour Council,  
Toronto

- natives are entitled to justice and dignity in control over their lives
- opposed to Beaufort Sea drilling and Judd Buchanan's statements.
- must settle land claims before further development
- has seen blatant disregard of companies and Government for the environment

Ms. Hope McLean,  
President,  
Toronto Chapter of the Canadian Association in support  
of Native People

- doubts Government's good intention toward natives
- support land claims settlement

David Campbell

- song about the Dene nation which is the last group of people saying they have a different view of the world; a view which is in harmony with nature

I was not present for the rest of the presentations in Toronto but Pierre Genest and Don Gibson were.





Friday, May 28th, 1976

10:00 a.m.

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Mr. Paul Johnston,  
Ontario Federation of Students,

Ms. Joy Warner,  
Voice of Women, National

Dr. H. F. Button,  
Executive Co-ordinator  
Policy Department,  
Ministry of Energy, Province of Ontario.

Mr. Frank Duerden and Mrs. Catherine Duerdon,  
Department of Geography,  
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.

Mr. Warren Lowes,  
Orono.

Ms. Patty Proctor,  
Office and Professional Employees,  
Local 343.





MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

TORONTO HEARINGS

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTATIONS

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THE HOLIDAY INN  
89 CHESTNUT STREET  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MAY 25th -

FRIDAY, MAY 28th.



*at 10:00 am June 25th*  
*renewal of spirituality*  
*- jubilee -*  
TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1976

8:00 P.M.

Mr. Cameron,  
Executive Vice-President,  
Trans-Canada Pipelines.

Rev. Father Massman,  
Roman Catholic Church,  
55 Gould Street,  
Toronto.

*bro on behalf of Anglican*  
*Bishop of T.O.*  
*bro on T.O.*

Mr. Robert Recollet,  
Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indians.

Mr. Dennis McDermott,  
International Union, United Auto,  
Aerospace & Agricultural Implement  
Workers of America.

*ERIK RAE FRANKLIN*  
*130,000 workers*

Mr. William Skewis,  
Executive Director,  
Ontario Natural Gas Association.

Mr. Sean Casey & Mr. John Robinson,  
Energy Probe & Work Group on Energy Policy.

Mr. Paul Williams,  
Union of Ontario Indians.

*consideration been given to brother in world - supports*  
*the best is the very same -*

Mr. Graham Beakhurst,  
Faculty of Environmental Studies,  
York University.





WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th, 1976

10:00 A.M.

Mr. Monte Hummel,  
Pollution Probe.

Mr. Alfred Powis,  
President,  
Noranda Mines.

Mr. W. H. Dalton,  
President,  
Canadian Gas Association.

Mr. Norman Zlotkin.

Mr. J. A. Meeks,  
Ontario Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. R. J. Caughey,  
Vice-President,  
Union Gas,  
Chatham.

Ms. Shelley Acheson,  
Ontario Federation of Labour.

Rev. Morley Clarke & Rev. Glen Wright,  
London Conference of United Church of Canada.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th, 1976      2:00 P.M.

Mr. Terry Green,  
National & Provincial Parks Association.

Mr. Douglas C. Matthews.

Mr. W. Kashton,  
Communist Party of Canada.

Mr. Dave Dickson.

Mr. F. R. Jones,  
President,  
Steep Rock Iron Mines,  
Atikokan.

Professor Donald Mackay,  
Institute of Environmental Studies.

Mr. Charles Godfrey,  
People or Planes.

Mr. Matthew Edwards.





WEDNESDAY, MAY 26th, 1976      8:00 P.M.

Mr. Richard Broughton,  
Canadian Friends Service Committee,  
Quaker Committee for Native Concerns.

Ms. Winona Gallop.

Mr. Ronald S. Lougheed,  
Vice-President,  
Consumers Gas Company.

Ms. Christine Smiley  
Student Christian Movement of  
Canada.

Mr. John Othius,  
C.J.L. Foundation.

Mr. Leroy Littlebear,  
Centre For American Indian Studies,  
University of Lethbridge,  
Lethbridge, Alberta.

Mr. George Akula.

Ms. Linda Reith,  
Inter-Faith Study Group.

Core Committee For World Peace & Development,  
Holy Name of Mary High School,  
Mississauga.

Mr. Sean McLean,  
Is Five Foundation.



THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1976      10:00 A.M.

Mr. E. G. Burton,  
President,  
Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto.

Ms. Sarah Band,  
National Citizens Coalition.

Mr. R. B. Snyder,  
Vice-President,  
Northern & Central Gas Corporation.

Mr. Brian Loucks,  
Native Peoples Resource Centre,  
London.

Sister Corinne,  
Divine Work Centre,  
London.

Ms. Meridith Bell & Ms. Marie Wilson,  
Cross Cultural Learners Centre,  
London.

London & District Labour Council,  
London.

Ms. Jan Marshall,  
London Association for International  
Development (LAID),  
London.

Ms. Edith Welsh,  
United Auto Workers, Local 27,  
London.



THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1976      2:00 P.M.

Mr. Roger Abonsowin,  
Native Canadian Centre.

Ms. Janet Parker,  
Bishop Cronyn Memorial Church,  
London.

Mr. J. H. Hart,  
Faculty of Science,  
University of Western Ontario.

Father Smith,  
Scarborough Foreign Mission Society.

Mr. Doug MacKenzie,  
International Education,  
University of Western Ontario.

Mr. Boris Mather,  
Canadian Federation of Communications  
Workers.

Professor William Dunning,  
Department of Anthropology,  
University of Toronto.

Mr. & Mrs. Hardy,  
Kingston.

Mr. C. K. Kalevar,  
Toronto.

SEE School of Experimental Education

Mr. Lawrence Goudge,  
Bathurst Street United Church.





THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1976      8:00 P.M.

Ms. Hope McLean,  
Canadian Association in Support of  
Native People - Toronto Chapter.

Mr. David Campbell.

Mr. Michael Arbour,  
The Newman Foundation of Toronto.

Ms. Cathy Poynter,  
Thistletown Collegiate,  
Borough of Etobicoke.

Ms. Barbara Seldon,  
Dundas.

Ms. Heather Mitchell,  
Canadian Environmental Law Association.

Mr. M. Malcolm Wilkinson,  
Bramalea.

Ms. Marie Ness,  
Ten Days for World Development,  
Mississauga.

Mr. Hans Fronius,  
Outreach & Action Committee,  
St. Matthew's United Church,  
Toronto.

Mr. James A. Black,  
St. Chatherines.

Ms. Linda Pim.

Mr. Martin Pick,  
Otto Pick & Son Limited.

Mr. Anders,  
Tib Szego Association Limited,  
Lindsay.

....cont.



THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1976

8:00 P.M. Cont.

Mr. George J. Luste,  
Toronto.





STATEMENT OF  
TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
TORONTO - MAY 25, 1976

CONTENTS:

1. STATEMENT
2. APPENDIX - SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROCEDURES
3. MAP OF TRANSCANADA PIPELINES' SYSTEM



STATEMENT OF  
TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

TORONTO - MAY 25, 1976

May I first express TransCanada PipeLines' appreciation for this opportunity to present our views and concerns to you in your investigation of the impact of a pipeline along the Mackenzie River Valley. TransCanada believes, and has stated many times, that it is imperative that gas from frontier areas be brought to southern markets at the earliest possible date. On the other hand, we believe just as firmly that proper and due consideration must be given to the consequent social, environmental and economic impact on the north. Economic and industrial development cannot take place in a vacuum, without reference to the very real human concerns and needs of all people involved. It is for this reason that we believe that a mutuality of interests between the people of the south and the people of the north must be found. We trust that your findings will point out the ways in which these mutual interests can be brought together for the benefit of all.

We in TransCanada, strongly disagree with those who suggest that Canada lacks the expertise necessary for the construction of a Mackenzie Valley pipeline under conditions which will adequately protect the environment. Canada's expertise in constructing and operating pipelines is, in fact, extensive. This expertise has been enhanced by the comprehensive



research and development program carried out by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited. TransCanada contributed to this program as a co-sponsor of the project. Today, Canada is recognized as a world expert on pipelining. TransCanada alone has operated the world's longest gas pipeline for nearly twenty years. The initial construction of the TransCanada system was completed in 1958 with 2,290 miles of large diameter pipeline, stretching from the Alberta/Saskatchewan Border, across the Prairies and Northern Ontario, and then down to markets in Southern Ontario and Montreal. Today, after many years of incremental expansion of that original system, we have 5,678 miles of pipeline, with total annual deliveries in Canada of about 790 billion cubic feet.

TransCanada delivers over 90% of the total volume of natural gas used in the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. This accounts for approximately 20% of the total energy requirements of these provinces.

The right-of-way for the company's pipeline system is 2,470 miles in length, having a total area of approximately 40,000 acres. In addition, the company owns 250 parcels of land totalling 3,500 acres which is used for compressor stations, meter stations, access roads, power lines, water supply sources and airstrips.

Approximately two-thirds of our system is located on privately owned lands, and one-third on crown lands. Privately owned lands are held by





about 6,000 individual owners. In a large number of cases, we have negotiated with the owners for the use of two rights-of-way, and have installed multiple pipelines. For example, between the Alberta border and Winnipeg, we have two rights-of-way with 1,200 owners, and have installed four pipelines for almost the entire distance. Between Winnipeg and Toronto, there are approximately 2,000 landowners and two pipelines for the entire distance. In the section of the company's system between Niagara and Montreal there are approximately 2,800 owners. The company has constructed two pipelines from Toronto to Montreal, with the exception of 56 miles which is now under construction.

TransCanada has acquired virtually all of its right-of-way, both for original and subsequent construction, by means of privately negotiated agreements. Of the 6,000 landowners affected by our construction programs, it has been necessary to commence expropriation proceedings on only sixty-five properties, with only five going to arbitration. That is less than 1/10 of 1%.

The company's right-of-way on crown lands consists of 35 miles in Saskatchewan, 57 miles in Eastern Manitoba, and 763 miles in Northern Ontario. TransCanada has negotiated agreements for this right-of-way with the governments of the three provinces involved. In addition, we have agreements for 12 miles of right-of-way with the Government of Canada. In Eastern Manitoba, we recently completed construction of a



second pipeline through the Whiteshell Provincial Park - to the complete satisfaction of the Government of Manitoba. On the 763 miles of crown land in Northern Ontario, approximately 600 miles is under licence to the forest industry for logging and pulp operations. Again, TransCanada has been able to construct and operate its pipelines in a manner which is compatible with these industries, and the guidelines of the provincial authorities. In addition to the individual landowners along the company's route, there are 240 municipalities with which the company has successfully dealt in constructing and operating its system. This has included making mutually satisfactory arrangements for crossing roads and utilities and fitting pipeline locations into future municipal planning.

The fact that TransCanada has negotiated successfully additional right-of-way for successive construction programs through the same properties is strong evidence indeed that large diameter gas pipelines can be built and operated in a manner acceptable to the large number of property owners, communities and government bodies that live or are situated along the line; we can and do deal satisfactorily with the environment on a day to day basis.

From the environmental point of view, TransCanada's line extends across a broad range of Canada's physiographic features. It crosses the three Prairie steppes of the Great Plains Region of Western Canada, the Severn Uplands, Port Arthur Hills and Abitibi Uplands of Northern Ontario, and the St. Lawrence Lowlands of Southern Ontario. We have had to deal with



several forms of vegetation ranging from the grasslands of Saskatchewan, the grass and aspen forest region of Manitoba, the mixed boreal forests of Northern Ontario, the Niagara hardwoods of Southern Ontario, and the mixed eastern hardwood forests of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest region. The line runs through a great variety of soil features as well; the droughty lacustrine silts and sands and the dunes of the Alberta Plain, the highly plastic clays, glacial tills, moraines and alluvium of Western Canada, the muskeg, rock and glacial drift of Northern Ontario, the Great Clay Belt near Kapuskasing, the complex glacio-lacustrine clays, silts, sands and loams of Southern Ontario, and the sensitive marine clays of the Montreal region. Across the Prairies the land use along the route of the pipeline is predominantly agricultural. In Northern Ontario, the land is used for forestry and recreation, and is, of course, undeveloped in many areas. In Southern Ontario and Quebec, land use is a conglomeration of agricultural, rural, industrial, recreational and specialized uses.

The TransCanada system crosses several of the major waterways in Southern Canada as well as several hundred lakes, rivers and streams. These include: the Assiniboine River, Red River, Winnipeg River, St. Mary's River, Severn River, Trent River and Canal, Moira River, Rideau Canal, Lake of Two Mountains, St. Lawrence River, Beauharnois Canal, Richelieu River, Niagara River, Welland Canal, and St. Clair River. Our subsidiary crosses the Straits of Mackinac.





Because it is not possible in the time available to discuss in detail the procedures that we follow in dealing with these widely divergent environmental features, I have attached an Appendix to our brief, which deals with our procedures in some detail. In summary, this demonstrates that we are concerned with maintaining the productivity of farm lands, protecting the habitats of wildlife and fish, stabilizing stream banks, preserving specimen trees, maintaining historic water regimes of swamps, re-seeding or sodding disturbed slopes, meeting aesthetic standards, and scheduling construction for periods of low sensitivity.

In order to meet those concerns, environmental inputs are maintained on a continuing basis during the design, construction and operational phases. Construction activity is the most sensitive phase of developing a pipeline system. For this reason, briefing of contractor crews, preferably with the attendance of provincial and federal resource and environment representatives, heightens awareness of the environmental concerns pertinent to a specific construction site.

We have continuously refined and improved our understanding of the environmental elements along the whole route. This has allowed us to improve our techniques for ensuring that the environment is maintained in an acceptable manner. We have dealt with this complex and divergent environment for over 20 years, and believe that the overall impact of our pipeline system on the whole environmental spectrum is minimal and acceptable under today's standards.



In our view, a buried natural gas pipeline system has less environmental impact than most, if not all, other transportation systems - whatever the product being transported. Furthermore, natural gas pipelines are clearly one of the least environmentally damaging methods by which energy can be made available to consumers.

At the outset, I referred to the need to bring together the interests of those in the north and those in the south. I would like, for a moment, to discuss the very significant need for a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline from the point of view of those in the south, and indeed of all Canadians - regardless of whether or not they use natural gas.

The supply of natural gas which TransCanada has used to meet its market requirements has traditionally come from the Province of Alberta. In recent years, sufficient quantities of gas have not been developed in this traditional supply area to adequately meet the demands of our market. Consequently, since November 1974 the annual rate of deliveries by our pipeline has remained virtually at a constant level.

The immediate problem we face is not the inability to serve growing markets, but to maintain our existing levels of deliveries which must eventually be curtailed if frontier reserves are not connected. Whether the present level of deliveries can be maintained to 1978 or for a year or two later depends on many factors. However, it is clear that without frontier reserves curtailments are inevitable.



In making these statements about the need for natural gas supplies, we fully support the need to undertake conservation measures in order to significantly reduce the aggregate growth in demand for energy in Canada. Our concern is that even with stringent conservation measures, the energy self-reliance of which the Government of Canada has spoken will be impossible if frontier supplies are not brought to Southern Canada. Every requirement for energy that is not met by indigenous Canadian sources must inevitably be met from imported oil that brings with it the concomitant problems relating to balance of payments effects and insecurity of supply. These, sir, are problems of grave importance to both Toronto and Tuktoyaktuk.

At TransCanada, we are concerned that through delay, or through the imposition of unworkable construction standards, or through other conditions, the Mackenzie Valley pipeline project could become impossible in the near term. This would, undoubtedly, lead to a decision by the United States to pursue its own project, with the result that Canadians would be denied access to the reserves of gas in the Mackenzie Delta area, at least for many years. The resultant injurious effects to all Canadians, northern and southern would, in our view, be far more severe and damaging than any which might occur when the pipeline is built.

We believe that your investigation of the impact of a pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley should take due cognizance of the very real problems





which are faced by all Canadians. We are convinced that ways can be found to meet the reasonable concerns of the people of the north without denying all Canadians access to these northern Canadian resources.

We trust that your findings will recognize and define the mutuality of interests that exists for both Northern and Southern Canadians so that a pipeline can be built for the benefit of all.

We wish you well in your important assignment, sir; it is clearly one which will affect everyone in Canada for decades to come.



APPENDIX

SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

TransCanada's current procedures for dealing with the environment can be described in relation to five main features: Agriculture, Forest Resources, Water Crossings and Aquatic Life, Wildlife and Aesthetic Features. Social-economic matters are inter-related with the above.

Agriculture

1. Agricultural representatives of provincial and regional governments are consulted in advance of and during construction.
2. Attention is paid to landowners' particular requirements for temporary fencing, access over ditch or protection of specific resources.
3. Construction is scheduled for periods when trafficability of soils is adequate to support equipment.
4. Matting is used in rock blasts to prevent fly rock from contaminating cultivated fields.
5. Topsoils are preserved and restored.
6. Stones are removed from topsoil.
7. Tile drains crossing the pipeline trench are restored and supported to eliminate sagging.



8. Water stops are installed where required along the trench to prevent the diversion of subsurface drainage water.
9. Surface drainage patterns are maintained during construction.
10. The surface profile of tilled lands is maintained by removing surplus sub-soil, as required.
11. Pumped ditch water or hydrostatic testing waters are disposed of according to government regulations, in order to minimize environmental impact.
12. Adequate depth of cover over pipe is maintained.
13. Construction debris is cleaned up.
14. Disturbed lands are reseeded according to owner's requirements.
15. Completed construction is monitored to document either a stabilized state or to ascertain any need for further restoration procedures.

#### Forest Resources

1. Forestry representatives from government and industry are consulted.
2. The route is located to minimize encroachment on forested areas; isolated clumps of trees (particularly across the Prairies) are avoided wherever feasible.
3. Selected specimen trees within the normal right-of-way or working space are marked and saved.





4. Merchantable timber is salvaged where feasible.
5. Logs required for rip-rap over soft ground are hauled from along the right-of-way rather than being obtained from adjacent stands outside the right-of-way.
6. Forest debris is chipped or burned to reduce fire hazard, or danger of disease infestation.
7. Trees along the fringe of the right-of-way with limbs broken or bark damaged are trimmed and treated with preservative to prevent infection, as required.
8. Trees are replanted along road crossings and adjacent to recreational areas.

#### Water Crossings and Aquatic Life

1. Permits for crossing are obtained where required and local fisheries managers are advised of construction dates so that government staff can monitor the operation where desired.
2. Major crossings are scheduled for periods of lowest sensitivity of aquatic life.
3. Crossings of sensitive streams with special requirements have predesigned restoration procedures.
4. Stream crossing operations are scheduled so that the pipe is welded, formed and weighted as far as is practical before trenching across the stream so that the period of disturbance of the open trench is minimal.



5. Cross berms, sodding, seeding and other stream slope protective measures are designed to reduce siltation of streams from erosion of disturbed trench.
6. Air curtains to cushion shock waves are installed where underwater blasting could adversely affect fish or adjacent structures.
7. The relative turbidity of water upstream and downstream is monitored during crossing operations where streams contain sensitive aquatic resources.
8. Wet fording of streams with equipment is prevented where feasible and minimized where no reasonable alternative is available.
9. Temporary filter dams (wire and straw) are utilized to control siltation in sensitive streams.
10. Temporary plugs are left in the trench near the stream's edge to minimize siltation from water flowing to or from the trench.
11. Spoil storage sites on the river's edge are dyked to minimize the siltation from slumping material.
12. Riparian vegetation is preserved as much as feasible and re-established when required.
13. Stream banks are stabilized with rock rip-rap, sod, netting or seeding as is appropriate for the site.



## Wildlife

1. Disturbance of animals by crews in the field is a concern that receives continuing attention in crew briefing sessions and surveillance by biologists on the site.
2. Terrestrial habitat is identified as to resident species and construction is scheduled to avoid critical periods of animal use to the extent feasible.
3. The movements of construction equipment are restricted to the cleared right-of-way and the width of cleared strip through woodland is reduced as much as possible.
4. Special consideration is paid to the preservation of hedge rows and stump or rail fencing in regions of intensively cultivated land. This maintains habitat niches required for the survival of many small game animals.
5. Semi-aquatic habitat is protected by maintaining the historic water regime of swamps, sloughs and marshes by recontouring the finished right-of-way to the original land form, and by insuring by water stops that ground water and surface flows are not intercepted or diverted.
6. Revegetation techniques and natural plant succession on the pipeline right-of-way, together with the edge effect resulting in forested lands, may create additional wildlife habitat.
7. Special wildlife niches such as large nesting trees, critical





areas such as deer yards or winter range and nesting sites, are preserved based on on-site decisions. Where required, temporary disturbance of deer yards is mitigated by using equipment to plow escape routes for deer so that alternate but formerly inaccessible sites are available for protection and browse.

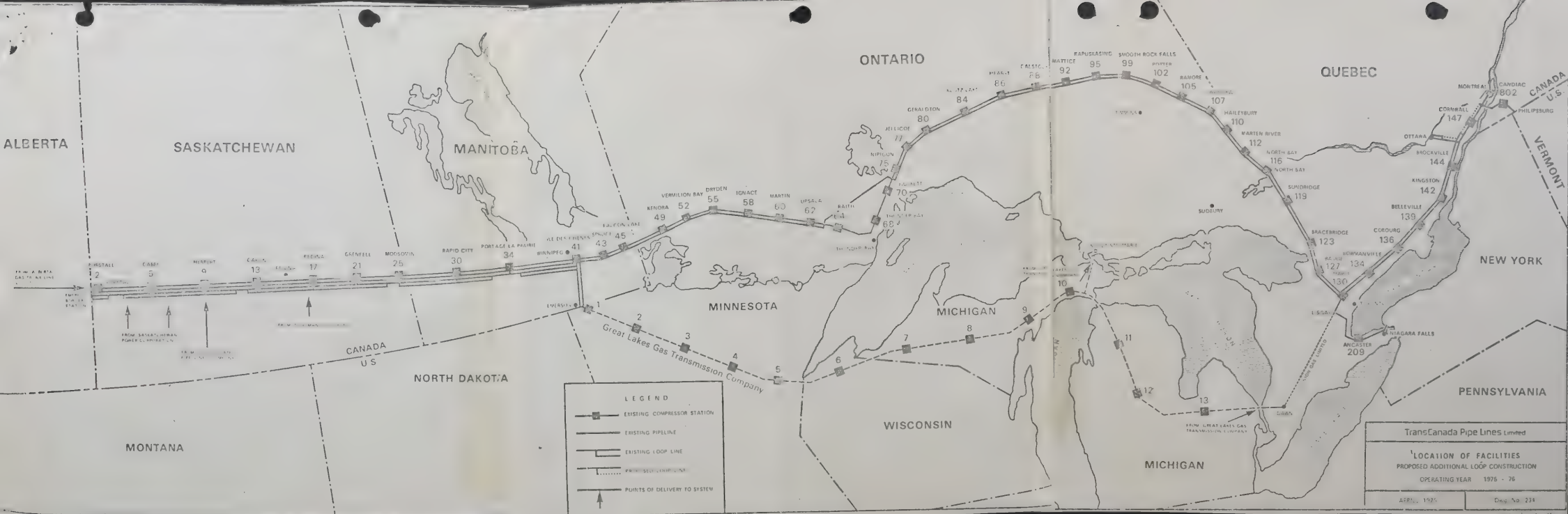
#### Aesthetic

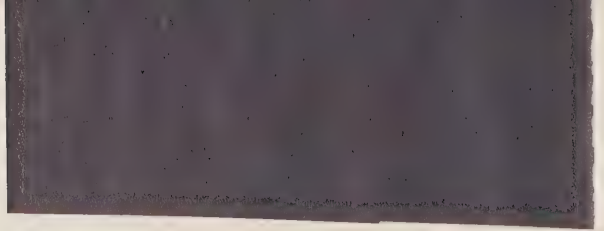
1. Early participation of resource managers is solicited when locating through major recreational areas or areas of high scientific or aesthetic values to ensure that appropriate locations and designs are formulated.
2. Proposed pipeline rights-of-way are investigated for rare or endangered plant or animal communities, and protective measures for such resources are determined in consultation with the appropriate local authority.
3. The final right-of-way location is searched for evidence of archaeological sites and appropriate steps are taken to meet provincial and federal requirements.
4. Clearing programs are preplanned on a loop by loop basis to preserve such man-made features as the early settlers' fences and buildings.



5. Certain compressor stations are landscaped and maintained for aesthetic enhancement.
6. Rights-of-way are graded, groomed and maintained so that in appropriate regions the route is suitable for recreational use.
7. Roadsides are groomed and seeded and planted with trees as appropriate for the site.







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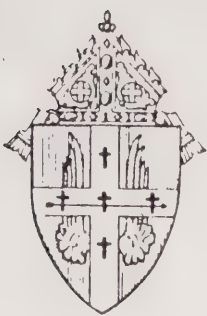
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ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO  
CHANCERY OFFICE

55 GOULD STREET  
TORONTO, CANADA,  
M5B 1G1

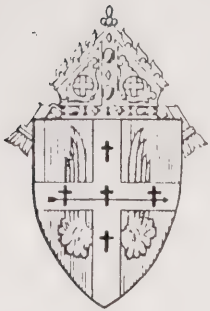
May 25, 1976

Mr. Commissioner, my name is Father Brad Massman and I am Director of the Office of Social Action for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto. I am submitting the following statement on behalf of Archbishop Philip F. Pocock, the Archbishop of Toronto.

I also have been asked to make it clear that the Anglican Church of Toronto represented by their Bishop, the Most Rev. Louis Garnsworthy and Rev. Robert Cuyler, Director of Diocesan Services join with us in presenting this brief.

Let me preface my remarks by thanking you for the opportunity of addressing this Inquiry. I would like also to commend you Mr Commissioner for the dedication, energy and complete committment that you have personally made in making this a true commission of Inquiry in every sense. In a technological age such as we live in when people seem to put a premium on rushing in and coming up with fast and often short sighted solutions to major problems, I think Canadians will look back on this Inquiry and be most thankful for your patient and fruitful work.





ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO  
CHANCERY OFFICE

55 GOULD STREET  
TORONTO, CANADA,  
M5B 1G1

BERGER COMMISSION HEARINGS

TORONTO ONTARIO

MAY 25th. 1976

A BRIEF TO THE BERGER COMMISSION CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
OUR CANADIAN NORTH AND SOCIAL JUSTICE FOR OUR NATIVE PEOPLES.

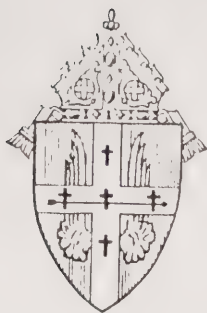
SUBMITTED BY:

THE MOST REV. PHILIP F. POCKOCK, D.D.  
ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO  
CHANCERY OFFICE  
55 GOULD STREET  
TORONTO ONTARIO

PRESENTED BY:

REV. BRAD. H. MASSMAN  
DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF SOCIAL ACTION  
ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO  
55 GOULD STREET  
TORONTO ONTARIO





ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO  
CHANCERY OFFICE

55 GOULD STREET  
TORONTO, CANADA,  
M5B 1G1

I want to draw your attention to a major social question in our nation today, namely the struggle of the native peoples in Northern Canada and our responsibilities as Southern Canadians.

In our recent Labor Day message, "Northern Development at What Cost?", we expressed our pastoral concerns about the future industrial development of the Canadian North. Our position is that the future development of the Canadian North must be based on the ethical principles of social justice for the native people and responsible stewardship of energy resources, and we ask the people in the Catholic community to act in solidarity with the native peoples in a common search for more creative ways of developing the last frontier of this country.

The proposed MacKenzie Valley Pipeline in the Northwest Territories provides us with a real test of our commitment as Christians to the principles of social justice and responsible stewardship.

First, the building of a pipeline and other forms of industrial development such as highways, railroads and new towns poses a sudden threat to native peoples who have inhabited the North for countless centuries. For these native people land is essential to their way of life. The only chance they have of protecting their culture and securing some form of control of their future economic development is through a just settlement of their land claims. In terms of social justice, therefore, it is imperative that the native people of the Northwest Territories obtain a just settlement of their land claims before the building of the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline.

Second, the proposed Pipeline is supposed to bring natural gas from the North to Southern Canada and the United States. This demand for rapid development of the Northern energy resources has put enormous pressures on the native peoples of the Northwest Territories. We must also recognize that our northern supplies of oil and gas are limited and therefore we have a responsibility to reduce our consumption and waste of energy. In terms of responsible stewardship it is imperative that we develop alternative energy policies in Southern Canada to prevent the rapid depletion of oil, gas and other resources which are non-renewable.

At this time Mr. Justice Berger is conducting an important public inquiry concerning the impact of the proposed pipeline. Later this year he will be making recommendations to the Federal Government on conditions that should be imposed if the pipeline is to be built. I support the position being taken by other Church leaders in calling for a moratorium on the building of the MacKenzie Valley pipeline at this time.



A moratorium is necessary in order to provide the time required to achieve a just settlement of land claims in the Northwest Territories and more responsible patterns of energy use in this country.

As Christians in Southern Canada we have a responsibility to insist that the future development of the Canadian North be based on social justice and responsible stewardship. Some sacrifices will have to be made particularly on the part of the more powerful and affluent sectors of our society. Yet these sacrifices are necessary if we are going to learn to live according to the Gospel message of Jesus Christ. In the words of our Labor Day Message:

The living God  
calls us to a life of  
caring, sparing, sharing  
the limited resources  
of this planet.  
This is no longer  
simply a moral imperative.  
It has also become  
a practical necessity  
for the survival  
of our common humanity.





2546  
SUBMISSION

OF

THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS, U.A.W.

To The

ROYAL COMMISSION

On the

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE

Mr. Justice Thomas R. Berger  
Commissioner

Presented by:

Frank Fairchild  
Administrative Assistant to  
UAW Vice-President Dennis McDermott

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE HISTORY  
EXHIBIT NO. 437 A E May 25/76  
Inmate, Goulais  
FILE IN of Frank Fairchild

May 25, 1976



Mr. Commissioner:

The United Auto Workers (UAW) union is pleased to have the opportunity of appearing before this commission. In representing 135,000 Canadian members from coast to coast (to this must also be added their families), we believe that we have an obligation to make our views known to your inquiry about the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

The UAW is committed, as an organization, to the struggle for social and economic equality and has for many years been one of the leaders in the fight for a better way of life for all citizens of this nation.

We are therefore pleased that the government of our country has appointed you, Mr. Berger, to inquire into this project of such magnitude and potential importance that will have enormous implications for our nation as a whole and fundamental to the future of Canadian life.

Many other groups have presented, and will present, their views to this commission and include the various detailed statistics and analysis. It is not our intention to detail these again nor to deal with the entire range of questions that the commission must consider, or prescribe precisely the recommendations the commission should adopt. It is our intention, however, to present to you in a general way our concerns about the repercussions of this venture across our country and particularly the more severe repercussions in the north and its people.

Our concern falls into the following categories not listed necessarily in their order of importance:

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1. The Energy Crisis.
2. The need for Mackenzie Delta gas.
3. Native land claims.
4. Social and economic impact.
5. The effects on the environment.
6. Conclusions.





## 1. The Energy Crisis

More and more people are beginning to question the claim of an energy crisis in this country. There are suggestions from many quarters that the multi-national corporations have ruthlessly and artificially created an "Energy Crisis" to increase their profits. As each day passes the evidence becomes more clear that the corporations are making every effort to exploit the world and are equally willing to manipulate the people.

Over the years the consumers of Canada have been subjected to a barrage of claims by the multi-national petroleum corporations. More recently, between 1970 and 1973, we heard the Canadian Petroleum Association estimate the potential of Canada's reserves at approximately 725 t.c.f. and that Canada had at least enough until the year 2050 and had just scratched the surface. Why? To obtain an export permit to increase sales and profits. Later in 1973 this same group pressed the panic button and claimed we faced a shortage of gas as early as 1979 amounting to a 1% shortfall and by 1987 would be 15% short of Canadian demands.

The industry claims its higher profits (between 60 - 90% over 1972 profits) are needed to pay for the costly job of exploration. What in fact have they spent on exploration? One example is Imperial Oil who spent \$74 million in 1975 on exploration - the exact same amount they spent in 1972.

Is there any wonder people are claiming that the "Energy Crisis" is totally artificial and the oil companies' prime motives are to become richer. One of the recent U.S. geological surveys estimates the U.S. has oil reserves of 80 times and gas reserves of 100 times the 1971 consumption. In a recent article Professor J. Laxer stated:

"Congressional investigations in the United States have turned up considerable evidence that the oil and gas industry in that country has been deliberately understating proven reserves and holding up production and exploration to drive up prices to the world level".



We do not necessarily accept that there is in fact an "Energy Crisis" because all of the estimates used by the government's National Energy Board (N.E.B.) are based on figures and projections of the oil industry itself. The Arctic Gas Consortiums, for example, has argued:

"In effect, Canada has no more than six or seven years in which to get additional gas reserves to its markets, if this nation is to avert shortages such as those now facing the United States. That is a very short time because in that period not only must gas reserves in new areas be developed by drilling, but pipelines must be planned, approved by government, financed and constructed".

We believe the government has an immense responsibility in assuring Canadian people, whom they were elected to represent and protect, that there is or is not an "Energy Crisis". If there was reasonable unanimity of opinion on the estimates, one could accept them. However, that is not the case. John Helliwell, a noted University of British Columbia economist argues:

"Our calculations indicate that ---- without assuming abnormally high rates of discovery, or of extraction from proven reserves, we calculate that production from non-frontier sources will be sufficient until 1988, and will continue into the next century. It is true, we expect, that increments to non-frontier reserves will be increasingly expensive. But our analysis suggests that we could afford even greatly more expensive non-frontier gas, if it should be discovered, before turning to Delta gas with its very high transportation costs".

We accept that these are contradictory opinions. But it highlights the need for a comprehensive impartial overview of our energy needs and resource potential. We think that the statement that "some parties tend to generate self-serving evidence to support their case", is appropriate in this situation.

The artificial shortage is obviously shown by the fact some companies are pushing sales to increase consumption. The false "Energy Crisis" has worked well for the oil companies. They have won their Alaskan pipeline at the cost of danger to the Alaskan environment and they won a powerful ally in their drive to gain the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline - the Canadian Government. While oil and gas



commands higher and higher prices this winter, thousands will be laid off due to curbs on oil and gas use.

President Leonard Woodcock put the UAW's position abundantly clear on the energy crisis when he said on December 20, 1973:

"The causes are rooted in the Mid-East conflict and bad management, but most of all in the enormous control which a few multi-national companies exercise over the supply of energy. These companies owe allegiance to no country, to no people, they plan their strategies in order to maximize world-wide profits and not to provide the amount and type of energy which society needs".





## 2. The Need for Mackenzie Delta Gas

The proposal to build a pipeline from Mackenzie Delta to carry gas to southern markets is based on unknown factors at an estimated cost of between 5 to 10 billion dollars, and if like the cost of the Olympics, continues to soar into additional astronomical figures, it would be financially impossible for the Canadian consumer to use.

The proven amounts of Delta gas finds to date are between 7 and 10 t.c.f. The estimates of the time span before these reserves are exhausted vary from a highest of 25 years to the more realistic, based on proven finds, of about 4 years. The main purpose of the pipeline, it would appear, is to transport mainly American gas from Prudhoe Bay while transporting a small amount of Canadian gas.

We believe that the very same situation exists in Canada as that in the U.S. where the industry is deliberately understating our southern reserves. In fact the latest N.E.B. estimates of gas reserves in the southern gas fields have been revised upward by 13.8%. This is partly due to new discoveries, e.g. in the foothills region (Rosevear and Wilson Creek); the development of the shallow gas Suffield block by the Alberta Government with proven reserves of about 2 t.c.f. and growing. Also partly because previously uneconomic fields and recoverable reserves in existing reservoirs now have become more profitable to exploit.

We believe, further, that there are hidden reserves under contract but not being tapped. Alberta and Southern Pacific Gas and Electric of California is one example where almost half (4.6 t.c.f.) of the available gas under contract is not being used and could be available to Canadian consumers. Together with the amount permitted for export (5.1 t.c.f.) exceeds the total of proven reserves in the Mackenzie Delta.

.....





There is reason to believe there are other areas of exploration that are available without involving the consequent problems of the environment or with native rights that are obviously part of the Delta gas. This exploration would take place if the corporations were made to realize that the government and the public in general were not going to foot the bill for the costly Delta gas project, and ensuing high prices of gas that would continue to apply to the more economical southern fields, (we claim are held in reserve) obviously enabling them to reap a great windfall at the public's expense.

With the announced intention of Premier Lougheed to consider releasing some of the existing reserves committed for Alberta's use and the Federal Government's announced intention to cut back on exports of natural gas to the United States, along with the other cited proven available reserves in southern fields, they collectively show an additional supply adequate to cover projected shortfalls into the 1980's.

For all of the foregoing reasons we do not believe at the present time, that the development of the Delta gas project is necessary and in the best interest of Canadian people either morally, economically, or politically. In any event any development of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline is premature at this time before all other alternatives and avenues have been explored.



### 3. Native Land Claims

From the outset, Mr. Berger, we have taken the position that it is unnecessary to develop the Delta gas field and therefore build the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, simply because we are not satisfied, as reasonable people, that anyone has given sufficient proof of its need. As we said earlier in this presentation, we cannot accept the projection of the oil industry interests as appropriate and in the interests of Canadians.

We, however, take the position that if it is established by an independent reliable source, that Canada faces imminent shortages of natural gas and the Delta gas and pipeline are the only answer, then we say that the entire question of native land settlements must be resolved before any construction of the pipeline begins. We do not attempt to speak for the native people but we do understand their desire to have a just settlement of their claims before development begins and to have a say in how any development should take place.

We have read with interest many of the proceedings of your inquiry and it gives us hope that if justice is to prevail it will be through your inquiry. We have not found in our review, any indication that the native people are unwilling to understand our problem in return for an equal understanding of theirs and are willing to work toward a viable alternative if the willingness is forthcoming on our part.

The native people are right, we believe, when they state that they do not want development for development's sake thrust upon them without regard to their values or their wishes. There is adequate history available, for the reading, of what has happened to native people when they attempt to live within the white man's rules. It is not a pretty picture nor one of pride for Canadians.



If we believe the impact of this project will have severe repercussions across our country this will pale in significance to what will happen to the north. It will once and for all change the future course of history in the northern part of our country. Nothing will ever be quite the same - in fact it is already having an impact on Canada. When we read newspapers or watch T.V. and read or listen to the kind of bigotry and racism that most Canadians abhor and from persons in public office. When one reads of white residents talking openly of "shooting Indians to erase the 'Indian problem' in the face of land claims" we must ask ourselves what kind of nation are we. Canada for many years has made representation to other foreign powers concerning the treatment of minority groups. Are we now to expect the same?

There have been spokesmen who have accused the native groups of blackmailing the country into submission. We reject this premise completely. There is no evidence whatsoever to support this contention.





#### 4. Social and Economic Impact

We have already touched on some of the social and economic impact of this project. Any project of this magnitude will have vast implications for the economy as a whole and particularly in the north. Life will be inextricably altered in the north and will likely never recover from the change and again be known as the "last frontier" where its people are close to the land.

We have talked about the impact on the north and must continue to focus on this, but the impact on the rest of Canada must not go unmentioned. This project will raise interest rates and increase the value of the Canadian dollar as capital will have to be attracted from other Canadian sectors and from abroad. This will mean a loss in Canadian jobs as (a) resources are shifted from labour-intensive manufacturing to the capital-intensive energy sector and (b) our competitive position will deteriorate with the higher capital costs due to interest rate increases and the weakening of our manufactured exports due to the over-valuation of the Canadian dollar. Furthermore, we will all be burdened with higher taxes to pay for the long-term effects of this project.

In the north the social and economic effects will be disastrous unless there is long-term planning and every effort made to prevent those recurring boom and bust nightmares that take place in a short-term project of this nature. We are in no position to provide a blueprint of the economic program on how the northern economy should be handled during and after this project; we do however know that the Federal Government, along with the native people, need to develop an overall economic plan to prevent the mistakes of the past.

The recent evidence from experiences on the Alaskan pipeline show that where development is allowed to proceed unchecked, at a rapid pace, monumental problems occur. Already there are signs in Inuvik of the type of problems that occur on projects of this kind.



If the project must go through then economic and social planning must occur before construction begins and development closely controlled in the interest of its people. Canadians may well ask themselves how many homes in the north will this gas heat, or stoves to cook on will use it or in fact how many northern people will get to use it period. Then maybe, just maybe, they might be able to understand more clearly why the native people are concerned about the disruption of their way of life without the benefit of the use of the resources extracted from their land. When they tell us that without land you are nothing, you begin to understand their urgency in protecting their heritage, which they had long before the white man ever set eyes on this country.



5. The Effects on the Environment

We believe, Mr. Berger, that in addition to the native peoples we are most seriously concerned about this aspect of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. When even industry studies speak of the Arctic as being "fragile" it is an admission that would evoke concern from the most hardened.

We are sure that you have heard many persons relate to you in more expert terms and demonstrate more appropriately than we can, the delicate balance of nature in the north, and how its people are totally dependent on the continued survival of this balance of nature. This balance in nature will be destroyed by the construction of this pipeline as it is presently proposed.

There is sufficient evidence based on experiences with other northern pipelines to indicate that the perma-frost could cause buckling in the pipeline causing spills and damages to the environment; that vegetation that prevents the perma-frost from melting that has been removed 30 years ago has not yet grown back causing further damage by erosion. This 2500 mile long right of way through the Mackenzie Valley could permanently affect endangered species. All of this cost to our environment based on a short-term need that we believe can be solved by other means is too high a price to pay.

We have seen governments sacrifice good productive land for the sake of development alone, just to satisfy developers the condition of the Great Lakes and our rivers are prime examples of development at any cost. We see the development of the Mackenzie Valley in this same light, Mr. Berger, your Commission must recommend against this abuse of power.

.....



It is rather unique for us to be talking about this subject tonight knowing the Federal Government through spokesmen such as the Honourable Minister Mr. Jean Chretien has actively promoted the development of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline in speeches he has made. While as recent as last Thursday, May 20, 1976, in a newspaper article, the same Federal Government was trying to protect rare grasslands and prairie dogs in Saskatchewan by making it a parkland. Yet when there is an opportunity to act to protect endangered people, species and lands, they fail to act responsively.





## 6. Conclusion

We would like first to outline our conclusions with respect to the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. We have not seen any evidence to convince us that Canada faces economic and industrial disaster if the pipeline is not undertaken in the next few years while we explore all the alternatives. We have witnessed the pollution of our lakes and streams, the denuding of our forests all in the name of development and progress. We are now paying the price for the social, economic and environmental problems created by the past uncontrolled development.

We have stated clearly that the rights of the native peoples of the north must be the first priority with respect to northern development and, on that basis, none of the plans proposed at the present time should be approved.

We believe as a first step the Government should immediately terminate the export of our natural resources in the national interest. In addition they should take over one of the large petroleum corporations by nationalization in order to regain control of this important resource industry in the interests of the Canadian people.

We would further suggest that the Government should actively pursue every avenue in the exploration of alternative energy sources to our fossil fuels. There are many types of fuel sources that research expenditures must be made to make them available to the consumer.

We believe additional research should be undertaken by government and industry to provide a more efficient consumption of energy.

.....



In conclusion, we wish to commend the commission for its forthright method of operations to date. Many Canadians are concerned about the outcome of this inquiry. We have great confidence in that your report will recognize the priorities which we have raised. We believe that justice to Canadians will find a new meaning in the report of this commission and we support your remarks when you said:

"If I'm going to conduct this inquiry, I am going to do it right. It takes time, but if Canada can't take time to make an informed decision about what is going to happen to our northland then what has Canada got time for"?



SUBMISSION BY THE CANADIAN GAS ASSOCIATION  
TO THE MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY -  
PUBLIC HEARINGS IN TORONTO - MAY 25-27, 1976

The Canadian Gas Association, formed in 1907, is the non-profit national trade organization representing 646 corporations and individuals drawn from every segment of Canada's natural gas industry.

We are aware, Sir, that the terms of reference of your Inquiry are to study the social, environmental and economic impact in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon of the construction, operation and subsequent abandonment of any pipelines from those regions to southern markets. In performing your task, you have heard a considerable body of opinion regarding all aspects of the impact of the development of an energy corridor from the Arctic to the mid-continent, and the increased oil and gas exploration and development that will result in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea.

These matters and others within your terms of reference can have a profound effect on, not only northerners, but all Canadians. In considering ways to maximize the benefits of such development for northerners and minimizing any undesirable consequences, this Inquiry will be directly involved in shaping the manner in which Canada's gas reserves in the Mackenzie Delta area are delivered to consumers in southern Canada.





For this reason, as the national trade association for the industry, we would like to very briefly comment upon the natural gas industry and what natural gas means to the Canadian way of life.

Eight million Canadians today use natural gas in their homes to meet at least part of their daily energy requirements. The vast majority of these people are located in cities, towns and hamlets scattered across Canada from British Columbia to Quebec, although a few thousand people in New Brunswick also use natural gas which is produced in a small quantity within that Province.

Twenty-six percent of all the energy used in Canada is, or is derived from natural gas. Today the use of this clean-burning fuel exceeds the combined consumption of coal, coke, hydro and nuclear electricity. In short, natural gas has developed into an essential fuel for Canada due in part to its pollution-free characteristics, its safety, convenience and efficiency.

Currently, there are 2,100,000 households which are heated and otherwise served by gas; twice the number of fifteen years ago. In addition, 220,000 commercial and institutional customers use gas, while more than 15,000 industries employ this fuel, many of them because it is the only fuel they can use to produce the materials and products in demand across the length and breadth of the country and for export markets.



Collectively these customers paid more than \$1.3 billion for the gas they consumed in 1975. Almost half of this was paid by industrial customers while residential users across the country accounted for about one-third of these expenditures. Fifty-seven percent of the \$1.3 billion outlay originated in Ontario.

One of the concerns which has been mentioned in some quarters is the substantial year-to-year increase in domestic gas consumption. For example, the volume of gas purchased by Canadians has quadrupled between 1960 and today. This has precipitated some statements about wasteful consumption of this premium fuel. The Canadian Gas Association shares in this concern and we can assure you that our members are vigorously pursuing research and development and conservation programmes aimed at the more efficient utilization of natural gas.

However, it should be pointed out that one of the chief reasons for this substantial increase in gas consumption since western gas became available nationally is simply that Canada's population has enlarged considerably during the same period. There are more people using more energy than ever before, and a sizeable percentage of them are using natural gas. The number of customers has doubled since 1960 and the use of gas has gone up four-fold as these consumers use more gas appliances in their homes and factories.



Canada is one of the world leaders in pipeline technology, and its 75,000 miles of buried gas gathering, transmission and distribution lines ranks in the forefront for safety, efficiency and reliability.

Having mentioned at the outset that the Canadian Gas Association is composed of all sectors of the gas industry, we would like to stress that our membership includes every major utility company in Canada which collectively has the responsibility of delivering this fuel within over 2,000 communities. Our member companies have an unusually knowledgeable appreciation of the gas requirements in these communities. They have accordingly played a significant role in the formulation of CGA's position with respect to the proposals for a Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline.

The Association has concluded that there is an urgent need to connect the Mackenzie Delta gas reserves to the marketplace at the earliest possible moment. The CGA is extremely disturbed by the shortages which have been experienced in certain parts of Canada already, particularly in Winnipeg and Southwestern Ontario. We view with alarm the effects this situation might have on Canada, if it is allowed to continue and grow. While it does not support one of the applicants now appearing before the National Energy Board over the other, the Canadian Gas Association strongly urges the building of a



pipeline to bring natural gas from the Mackenzie Delta area to Canadian markets as economically and speedily as possible.

Having said that, Mr. Commissioner, we fully recognize the need for responsible development of these northern resources - development which will serve the people of northern regions in addition to those of us who already rely on supplies of natural gas. The interests of development as it applies to the people and environment of Northern Canada, and the interests of those who would use the energy for which the pipeline is designed are not mutually exclusive. There is a great deal of inter-dependence, as you have stated in the past, Sir.

The Canadian Gas Association supports the building of a pipeline to bring natural gas from the Mackenzie Delta to market. We believe that with the co-operation of industry, government and concerned groups and organizations, the needs and aspirations of all Canadians can be meaningfully met by this undertaking.





# ONTARIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SUBMISSION  
BY THE  
ONTARIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
TO THE  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
UNDER  
MR. JUSTICE THOMAS R. BERGER  
AT  
TORONTO  
MAY, 1976

May 26, 1976



2464 Yonge Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 2H5



## THE ONTARIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Ontario Chamber of Commerce is an autonomous federation of over 180 community-based Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce located throughout the Province of Ontario. Individual membership of these organizations, numbers in excess of 46,000 persons involved in the total spectrum of the Provincial business community, from sole-proprietorships to multi-national corporations.

In addition to the above, over 1,200 Ontario-headquartered corporations are fee-paying, but non-voting, members of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce in their own right.

This unique blend of both community and corporate thinking provides the basis of the following submission, and is represented throughout the views expressed therein.

The submission, although it is a distillation of thought, is made therefore, fully mindful of the layperson's concerns in the public debate regarding the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

## ECONOMIC IMPORT OF ONTARIO

Canada is basically a trading nation, and within its confederation Ontario is no less a trading entity, exchanging goods and services with other parts of Canada; as well as with lands beyond our National borders. In this connection, reference to "Ontario Statistics 1975" published by the Provincial Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, indicates that, Ontario presently is responsible for approximately 48% of all Canada's commodity production, while exporting over one-third of the Nation's total exports to principal trading areas. This Province, therefore, containing 36.1% of the total Canadian population, is ever-conscious of both



national and international trade. Such trade clearly requires transportation systems, and their essential role is very evident.

In serving as spokesman for this vast "provincial community", the Ontario Chamber is deeply sensitive to, not only the economic, but also the social, well-being of: Ontario; the North; and all of Canada. A constant and assured supply of energy is, in our belief, essential to these matters.

#### NATIVE RIGHTS

Your Inquiry Sir, has dealt at length during these hearings with the topic of native land claims, and we share with numerous Canadians the requirement for an early and equitable settlement of justified claims of the affected native groups.

We, as responsible citizens, support the desires of the native peoples, and the obligations of the Government, to ensure each member of society fair treatment and an equal role. We recognize in addition, that the social and economic well-being of our Nation requires, in the near future, development of additional supplies of domestic energy.

Your efforts therefore, to deal effectively with both of these difficult and important issues, will no doubt be supported in the main by the people of Canada.

In a recent publication of your Commission you state that indications of the nature and extent of land claims will enable the Inquiry to be: "in a position to indicate to the Minister, (of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, The Honourable J. Buchanan) what measures ought to be taken to ensure that the native peoples, in their negotiations with the Government, do not find themselves at any disadvantage owing to the building of the pipeline, and, looking to the consummation of negotiations, what measures ought to be taken to ensure that





whatever the extent of native interest that may ultimately be recognized by any settlement, it will not be diminished by the construction of the pipeline in the meantime."

In pursuit of this objective, Sir, you are assured of the support of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce, and we trust that all parties concerned will deal with this matter in the spirit intended.

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ON ONTARIO

Ontario as a major consumer of energy, must have assurance of a secure and constant energy supply, if it is to continue its role as a major provider of goods, jobs and services.

Present forecasts indicate that, even if Canadians strenuously practice conservation of energy in every form, domestic supply presently available will be inadequate by the early '80's.

Any untoward delay in assuring provision of sufficient supply, in the limited time frames remaining prior to the period mentioned, will obviously seriously impede the ability of this Province to continue to meet its responsibilities to the Nation, or to its own citizens.

Economically, the National annual deficit on current account, that is, trade involving all goods and services, has been approximately \$750 millions, in the twenty years prior to 1974. In 1975, Canada's current account deficit reached an all-time high of \$5.5 billions. It now appears that by the late 1980's the deficit on oil alone may reach some \$6 billions.

The current negative trade balance that Ontario is experiencing is having significant effects on the Province's development. These effects will be gravely aggravated by the compounding petroleum deficit, and the relationship



between economic and social difficulties is well recognized.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

This Inquiry is concerned deeply with the possible environmental impact resulting from development of the pipeline project.

The Ontario Chamber of Commerce understands that these aspects have been studied extensively and in great detail by both the Federal Government and the Companies concerned. Further, we are advised that these important deliberations have resulted in identification and solution of many major environmental problems, and that co-operative efforts towards solution of remaining problems need not further delay commencement of construction.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this brief submission, we have attempted to touch on a number of areas of specific concern relative to the development of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

Additionally, we feel obliged to stress that should this project not proceed in the most expeditious manner, there are a myriad of further negative implications to this Province and to all of Canada.

Among these are:

- the obvious decline in economic and employment opportunities in the North;
- the negative impact on the economic well-being of Southern Canada resultant from the need to import energy supplies at future world prices, thus removing present economic advantages in domestic energy prices;
- the nullification of one of the few competitive advantages currently available to Canada's manufacturing sector;



- the decline on related revenue flow to the Federal coffers which will decrease the ability of that Government to provide appropriate assistance to northern peoples and communities;
- and finally, for Ontario to be substantially dependent on imported oil is fraught with political complications.

In the light of these matters and those other considerations outlined, we believe that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline must proceed.

The feasible alternatives: nuclear energy, the development of tar sands, the development of coal, as prime energy sources, have factors of time, cost and environmental concerns against them.

In conclusion, Sir, may we submit that:

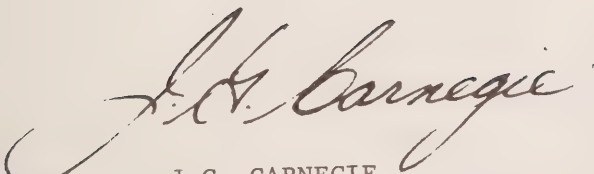
1. Immediate and rapid development of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project is urgently required to ensure maximum opportunity of obtention of seriously-needed supplies of natural gas to this Province by the early to mid 1980's.
2. This pipeline can be constructed while giving due consideration to the legitimate concerns of our northern citizens and their chosen environment.
3. The social, economic, environmental and security aspects of the National interest demands that all Canadians ensure the viability of this project with the minimum of delay.


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The Ontario Chamber of Commerce, and its community and corporate membership thank you for the opportunity you have afforded for this presentation, and commend you, Sir, for your dedicated efforts in this vital matter of National concern.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

  
J.G. CARNEGIE  
GENERAL MANAGER

  
S.R. MEAKES  
PRESIDENT





SUBMISSION  
OF  
UNION GAS LIMITED  
TO THE  
TORONTO ONTARIO SESSION  
OF THE  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
BEING CONDUCTED BY  
MR. JUSTICE THOMAS R. BERGER, COMMISSIONER

MAY 26, 1976.



Union Gas Limited is one of the fifteen member consortium entitled Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited ("CAGSL"). To date CAGSL has spent more than \$100 million on various studies and materials associated with the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Union's share of these expenditures to March 31, 1976 amounted to \$4,679,000.

Union recognizes and acknowledges the importance of this Inquiry and supports the consideration of Northern and native interests. As evidence of this Union has supported expenditures by CAGSL of almost \$20 million for the study of environmental matters and socio-economic factors related to the project. Union currently believes the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Project as proposed by CAGSL offers the most viable, economic and timely method of supplying much needed additional energy input to Canadian and U.S. markets.

Union Gas Limited is a fully integrated natural gas company engaged in production, purchase, storage, gathering, transmission and distribution activities. In addition we sell and rent gas appliances and provide equipment service. Our service territory lies within Southwestern Ontario, extending from Oakville on the east to Windsor on the west and from Lake Erie on the south to Owen Sound on the north. We serve more than 400,000 customers, however, population of our area is some two and a quarter million people, most of whom are affected directly or indirectly by our ability to provide natural gas service.



During our fiscal year ending March 31, 1976, we made the following sales by category;

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Customers</u>	<u>Volume (BCF)</u>	<u>Value (\$ Million)</u>
Residential	360,943	46.3	82.6
Commercial	39,257	39.1	57.2
Industrial	4,311	142.4	157.4
Others	10	5.9	6.8
Total:	<u>404,521</u>	<u>233.7</u>	<u>304.0</u>

Most of Union's natural gas is sold directly to end users; however, we also wholesale gas to other distributors for resale, and store and transmit gas for TransCanada PipeLines Limited, The Consumers' Gas Company and Norcen Energy Resources Limited, among others. To demonstrate the growth and extent of our business and the urgency which we attach to early delivery of Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea supplies, we have enclosed herewith a copy of our 1975 Annual Report; a transcript of our Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Natural Resources and Public Works; an Energy Study we conducted in 1975; and a more recent study projecting energy requirements to the year 2000. We will also forward a copy of our Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1976, later this week when it is available from the printers. From this material and the appended graph (Schedule A) you will be able to see the importance, to Southwestern Ontario, of the early availability of additional supplies of natural gas from the Mackenzie Delta and ultimately from the Arctic Islands as well. Even if these





"Frontier" supply sources are connected in a timely and expeditious manner, serious shortfalls between supply and potential requirement are going to occur (see red area on Schedule A). The curve also indicates the seriousness and magnitude of the shortfall even assuming a one per cent per year compounded reduction in demand due to conservation.

Obviously, then gas from Frontier areas is vital to the future success of Union, but, more to the point and purpose of this Hearing, the magnitude and timing of deliveries of Mackenzie Delta gas will have a significant bearing on the future well-being of the hundreds of thousands of families, businesses and industries throughout Southwestern Ontario and across Canada. Through the years these Canadians have come to depend on adequate long-term supplies of natural gas. Thus, it is absolutely essential that the northern pipeline and other related facilities be approved and constructed as expeditiously as possible.

If the line is not built in a timely fashion, then homes, industry and commerce of the south will become even more reliant on offshore energy sources with resultant serious increases in Canada's balance of payment deficit and a possible lowering of our standard of living.

We very much appreciate the fact that although your mandate is to review the impact of any proposed pipeline through the Yukon and Northwest Territories and to protect the interests of our native peoples, you have scheduled Hearings all across

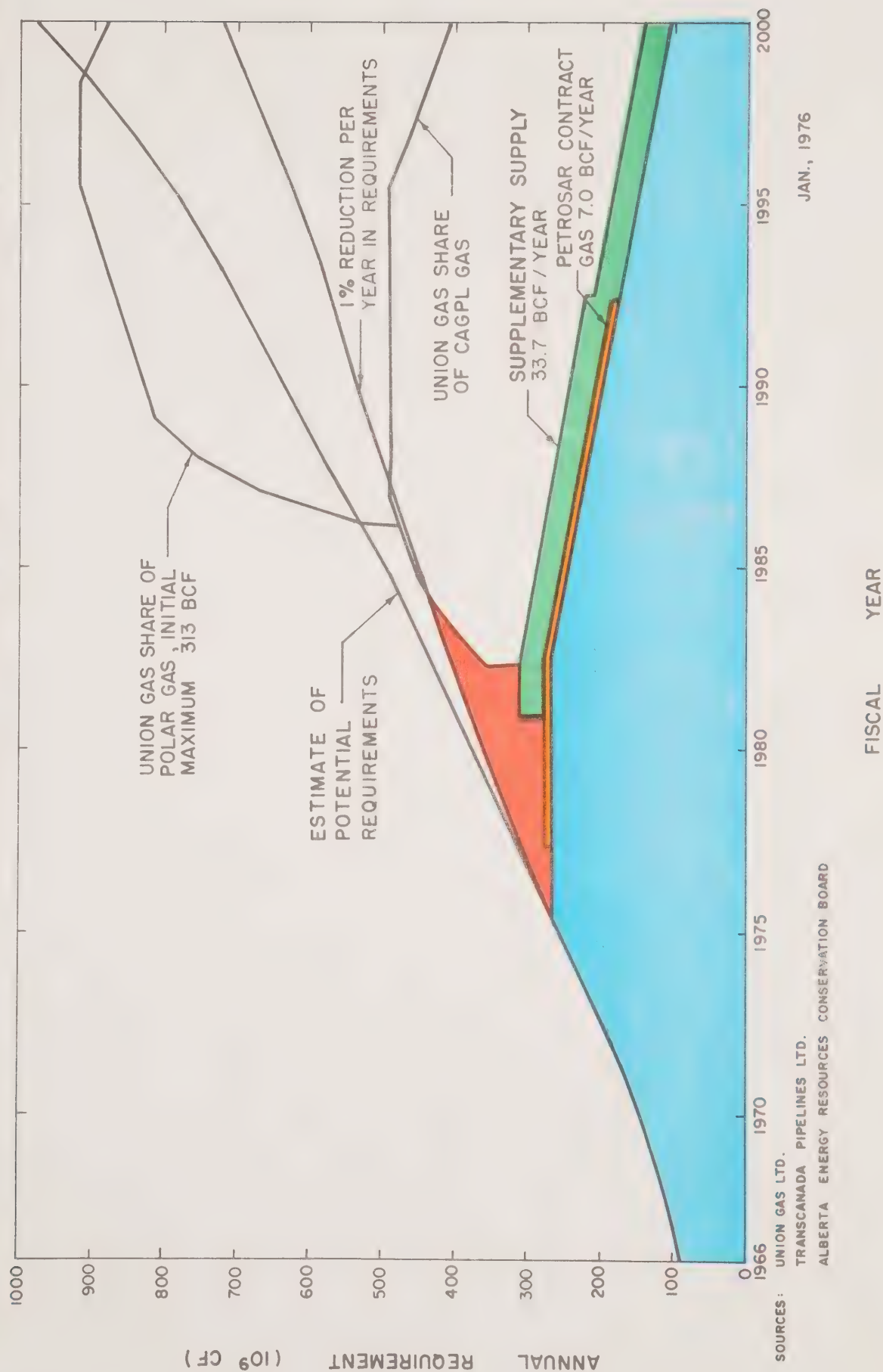


Southern Canada. We interpret this as an indication that you intend to give consideration to the position of the consumers, employer and taxpayer in this most important undertaking. We commend you for this, as the consumer, industry and the general public have not received much attention up until now, despite their vital role as the ultimate source of the funds needed to build the line and all the money needed to pay for the Canadian Frontier energy which will flow through and from it.

*This act is intended to designate the national interest which you have shown for the nation people and the environment.*



# SUPPLY & REQUIREMENTS PROJECTION: POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL ENERGY SUPPLIES











SUBMISSION  
TO THE  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
FROM THE  
ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR  
MAY 1976



Mr. Commissioner:

It is with great pleasure and great hope that the Ontario Federation of Labour presents this brief to your inquiry. We have watched the proceedings of the inquiry with interest, have admired your methods, understanding and patience throughout. At the same time, we have listened, with mounting trepidation, to the words of Indian Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan in regard to Native land claims, and the recent decision of the Cabinet to allow off-shore drilling in the Beaufort Sea.

We are concerned that the drilling decision represents a continuation of the commitment of the government to development and energy retrieval in the North, in the absence of a national energy policy, full environmental study, or concern for the irreversible impact on the native people. We are fearful that the attitude of Mr. Buchanan represents a continuation of the government's colonial mentality toward native people which has effectively kept them economically and politically powerless.

The case of the native people is a unique and exceptional one. Until very recently, the solving of their grievances has been hampered by serious weaknesses in communication, cultural misunderstanding and a deaf ear approach on the part of governments. It is a very sad commentary, and a very incriminating thread that runs throughout Canadian history, that the native people have been so shabbily treated. The range of "solutions to the Indian problem" has been vast, from forcing them to assimilate, live in cities and become "white men", to total neglect and indifference. In between these extremes have been handouts of welfare, education programmes, housing programmes, all under the



paternalistic hand of the federal government, all conscious or unconscious attempts to make them like us. Nobody was listening when they said that wasn't what they wanted. For the native people were not aggressive and had no power, and nobody cared about the frozen and forbidding land they occupied which was the basis of their culture, their lifestyle and their sustenance.

The discovery of oil and gas in the North has transformed that land into dollar signs. Now it has value in the eyes of society, in a totally different way than it has had for the native people for centuries. This basic misunderstanding or ignorance of what the land means to the northern inhabitants is the crux of the pipeline debate.

It is so very, very rare that an opportunity arises such as this one to reverse the attitudes of the past, and to ensure that our historical relationship with the native peoples is set aright.

Could we continue to call our country a democracy if we did any less? It is democracy which entitles each of us to participate in the decision-making processes - democracy which brings dignity to us all. It is a share in this democracy and dignity the native people have been denied. This is what the Dene Declaration is all about. And if that is gobbledygook, then the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development should not have the privilege of serving the Canadian people who uphold these rights.

It is very clear to us that the question of aboriginal rights and control of the land must be settled as a precondition to any development in the North. The legal question of who controls the land over which any





transportation system or energy corridor must pass must be determined first. Canada has never yet come to any final determination on "aboriginal rights", yet the native people have lived on and with that land for centuries. Not to listen to them now -- now when there is this unique opportunity to be fair and just, to give the native people a chance to participate seriously in the economic development of the North, would be an intolerable abrogation of the legal and moral duty of the federal government. We are amazed at the patience of the native peoples of the North.

We are particularly amazed when we read the following words from the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Upper Canada in 1854 -

The time seems to have arrived when the machinery, so elaborately devised with the object of protection may be modified in some details . . . The original intention never can have been to retain this people in a state of permanent minority, and always to regard them as unfit to assume the responsibilities which must, sooner or later, devolve upon every member of a civilized community.

The more intelligent and educated Indians, of which there are great numbers, are extremely anxious that the experiment should now be tried of allowing them the control of their own private funds, and express themselves ready and willing to assume the consequent liabilities. This desire seems most natural and I trust that if it be complied with in the manner proposed, individual enterprise and industry will be developed to an extent which will justify so important an alteration in the administration of Indian Affairs.

This was said over a century ago and still the native people are asking for the same thing -- control. Native people in Canada have been administered almost to death by government programmes and policies. A just land claim settlement would give the native Northerners the means to solve these problems themselves. We are



convinced that full recognition of aboriginal rights and fair negotiated land settlements will meet the economic and social needs of the native people in ways which will be less costly, more efficient, and more just than any amounts of welfare, paternalism or federal bureaucracy.

The time certainly has arrived when the native people must cease to be looked upon as an obstacle to be overcome in developing the North, but rather as a people with a vested interest in the land, who have knowledge and manpower and skill to add to the planning of the future of the North which so immediately and drastically affects their lives. This is why it is so important that their rights to the land be finalized first, to ensure that the native people have a place and a say in the decision-making process which may mean their survival.

The Ontario Federation of Labour represents 800,000 unionists in Ontario and our affiliated unions have developed and supported OFL policy in these matters consistently. At the annual convention of the OFL last November, a major policy paper on human rights was unanimously passed by the 1200 delegates present, who represented over 500 local unions. This policy paper (copy attached) advocated immediate, just and equitable land settlements with the Native peoples of Canada, with full cognizance of their aboriginal rights. The importance of this policy to the delegates was evidenced by the number of unionists who spoke to the issues with knowledge and feeling. In addition, during Northwest Territories Land Settlements Week in March, many of our unions and labour councils planned or



participated in public forums or meetings, utilized native speakers and showed their support for the Dene and Inuit positions. Subsequently resolutions were passed urging settlements of native land claims. The Canadian Labour Congress will also have dealt specifically with the Mackenzie Pipeline issue at its convention last week. We mention these activities, Mr. Justice Berger, because we wish to stress the active and continuing support of unionists for the position of the native people in the North. As union members, we know what it is like to negotiate, to have to deal in situations where the rights and the power are on the other side of the table. The labour movement was born out of the fight against oppression, against any denial of basic human rights, and we are here today in continuance of that fight.

The OFL is aware that your mandate is to ascertain the impact of an energy corridor on the North, however, it is very difficult for us, as southerners, as consumers of copious quantities of gas and oil, not to discuss the impact of such a corridor on the whole of Canada.

The many issues which arise around such a mammoth undertaking will critically affect all Canadians, and must be considered e.g. the vast quantities of capital necessary and the implications for the Canadian taxpayer; the extent of foreign ownership of the oil industry and its effect on Canada; the possible adverse effects on our balance of payments and value of the dollar; the less than adequate financial returns from oil and gas exports; the extent of oil and gas exports to the detriment of Canadian consumers; the lack of a national energy policy or industrial strategy for Canada; the capital intensive



rather than labour intensive nature of resource development. Such concerns are vital to Canada, and help to answer the crucial question, "at what cost are we opening up the North?"

The OFL does not wish to appear alarmist in these matters, but if we have become distrustful, cautious and pessimistic, it is because the government's record in the energy field is pitifully bad, strewn with error and misguided policy, and characterized by that apparently Canadian trait, which ensures that the interests of Canada always come last. Perusal of federal decisions and documents on energy over the last seven years attest to these remarks.

It is important to realize that the original reasons for extracting natural resources from the North were based on false assumptions about our energy supply and needs, and that even though a more realistic appraisal of Canadian energy needs is available today, that the pipeline is still being advocated in the same manner for the same purposes.

The policy was wrong then. It is more wrong now. Participating in a continental energy policy, straining our proven reserves of gas and oil by long-term contracts with the United States, urging a Mackenzie Valley pipeline to link Canadian resources to U.S. markets at cheap prices, were and are policies promoted by and for industry. We now have our own energy problems and must re-evaluate. It is not change itself that is disastrous, but the failure to react to it in time.





Because of a lack of a national energy policy, we are into a situation of sharing energy shortages with the U.S. We are bound by export contracts which are difficult to escape from without fear of severe retaliation from the U.S. in other sectors. We find ourselves with possible rationing of natural gas, as we continue to supply the U.S. with their energy needs.

It is hard to imagine a more inane predicament, when Canada is such a resource rich country.

The proponents of the pipeline claim that it will solve these short-term energy problems. We feel it will create more problems than it cures. The pipeline (or more accurately, the corridor) will cost billions, billions which will have to come from private Canadian or American sources. If American, then what would probably be the most ambitious development venture in Canada, would be controlled by foreign interests unconcerned with Canadian priorities for Arctic development. As well, the massive inflow of American capital coupled with other capital intensive projects such as James Bay would create serious upward pressure on the Canadian dollar. As a result our exports would suffer on the world market and industrial production and jobs in Canada would be lost. If the pipeline was financed in Canada, Canada's industrial potential would again suffer as Canadian capital would be diverted into the corridor project.

It is clear that the primary benefit from building the Mackenzie pipeline at this time will fall to the international petroleum companies who own almost all leases and exploration rights in the Canadian Arctic



mainland and to the U.S. consumers. We consider the federal government's policy of rapid exploitation of non-renewable resources to be foolhardy. Such a policy promotes the expansion of foreign ownership in Canada, is based on improvident estimates of the reserves of oil and natural gas and Canada's needs, and ignores the native peoples. It cannot therefore be a policy which serves the national interest.

Opening up the North in this way is merely postponing the inevitability of finding other, renewable, sources of energy.

A further consideration, and one intrinsically linked, both to the economic impact of an energy corridor, and to the impact on the native people, is that of the environment. We are by no means expert in this area, but our research on these issues has uncovered unanimous agreement from government, native people and industry, that the Northern environment is fragile, based on the maintenance of a precarious natural balance, and that some damage to this system is inevitable.

What is of primary importance to recognize is that because of the elaborate, intricate system of checks and balances in the Northern environment any damage will have devastating repercussions. One expert from the energy companies will say there is a 1,000 to one chance of a serious oil spill, another will say 10,000 to one. It is a moot point. There is only one Arctic, only one northern ecology. We can only destroy it once, and with it the land, the animals, the people, all of which exist interdependently.

The company experts deal in statistics, formulas, and probabilities. We are not playing, economic, social and environmental roulette here -



we are dealing with a real place, real people. To knowingly take chances when peoples' lives and the lives of future generations are hanging in the balance would be criminal.

In conclusion, it should be remembered that in Canada, the natural resources are owned by the people, not by the private interests who extract and process them. The energy consortiums which will profit most from early and extensive Northern development do not represent the Canadian people. Rather, what would most benefit the Canadian public would be a comprehensive investigation of all the options, which would clearly delineate all the social, environmental and economic costs and benefits for the entire country. This could only be accomplished within the context of a national energy policy that is geared first and foremost to Canadian needs, based on utilizing all our resources with a view to the needs of future generations, conscious of environmental considerations, and fitting into a national and provincial industrial strategy that includes a coordination of resources, manpower, investment and planned development. At the same time, we must gradually cut back exports to the United States, develop a strong conservation policy, and allocate more capital into research on renewable sources of energy.

The OFL believes that there are alternative policies - that there is time. We ask you, Mr. Justice Berger, to stress to the federal government that no decision on the development of an energy corridor in the North be made until a full settlement is reached with the native people in the North, and until a comprehensive energy policy is formulated which analyzes what sorts of energy should be used





where and when, based on as accurate an assessment as possible of our resource potential and need.

There are many choices possible. The choices made will affect all Canadians, native and non-native alike. We urge wisdom and care in the making of these choices.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID ARCHER  
President

TERRY MEAGHER  
Secretary - Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

RENE BRIKHE, Lumber & Sawmill Workers

AL HERSHKOVITZ, Canadian Food and Allied Workers

HUGH BUCHANAN, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union

GLENN PATTINSON, International Union of Electrical Workers

PHIL CARBERRY, Public Service Alliance of Canada

NORMAN PAXTON, Canadian Paperworkers

CHARLES CLARK, Textile Workers Union of America

WILLIAM PUNNETT, United Rubber Workers

F. S. COOKE, United Steelworkers of America

TED ROSCOE, Service Employees International Union

SAM DOBBIN, Canadian Union of Public Employees

HAROLD THAYER, International Association of Machinists

JACK DONNELLY, Sheet Metal Workers

GORDON WILSON, United Automobile Workers

opeiu:343

Toronto, May 26, 1976



# **ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR**

## **STATEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**TO THE**

### **19th ANNUAL CONVENTION**

**Kitchener, November 3, 4 and 5, 1975**

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Incidents, statistics, facts and events that fall within the scope of human rights read rather like a catalogue of human wrongs. Canada's native peoples bear with increasing difficulty and mounting frustration and anger the burden of decades of exploitation. Immigrants continue to contribute to the mosaic of Canadian life but many have been greeted with overt displays of racism expressed in hate literature, in telephone messages and on hoardings. They have met with physical violence and property damage. More subtle forms of racism are evident in the lack of employment and educational opportunities, unequal wages, inadequate and unavailable social services, and fragmented and badly enforced immigration laws. Exploitation, indifference, and lack of positive action towards native and new Canadians must be wiped out. A multi-racial, multi-cultural society is one the labour movement is committed to, and will press for with determined diligence.

The philosophy and very *raison d'être* of the labour movement has been that the rights of all are in danger, when one person's rights are denied. Because of this Canadian labour has sought to extend its own fair play policies into the area of public policy. Through union action, pioneering legislation was enacted in Ontario to ensure fair employment practices and fair accommodation practices in 1951 and 1954 respectively.

As the result of consistent union pressure, today we now have laws banning discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, colour, sex, marital status, nationality, ancestry or place of origin in respect to employment, job applications, union membership, public accommodation, advertisements and rental accommodation.

Despite these attainments in law which are impressive, there is no cause for complaisance. Human rights questions are dynamic and must be examined by a standard which is continually evolving. Eternal vigilance is mandatory, because the great principles enshrined in the statute books are very often abused or ignored in practice, and a constant revision of laws and administrative procedures must be undergone.

The segment of our population which can best tell horror stories of the ineffectiveness of promises and laws and regulations is the native people. The history of our indigenous population is a sorry indictment of those who subsequently came to Canada as immigrants and foreigners to claim the land and buffalo and fish and prosperity as their own and who slowly stifled the identity and culture of the original inhabitants.

The place our indigenous peoples hold in Canadian society is on the bottom rung — poverty-stricken, poorly educated, beset by unemployment and alcoholism, culturally decimated, famished for self-sufficiency.

The central grievance of the native people remains that of their treaty and aboriginal rights and land claims. The situation is such that there exists a backlog of grievances spanning more than two hundred years. Their case is a unique and exceptional one. Until very recently, their grievances have not been fully presented because of serious weaknesses in communication and a deaf ear approach on the part of governments.

However, there is an overriding reason why these grievances must be dealt with in a just and equitable manner. Over the years, the relationship



between native Canadians and government has been such that strong feelings of distrust have developed. This distrust spreads to the entire society which has tried, since day one, to assimilate native people, to make them "like everybody else". To their credit the native people who once dwelt proud and sovereign throughout Canada, stubbornly resisted, insisting on their inherent rights for special status.

The indigenous peoples are concerned about the future of their unique way of life in the face of a larger, powerful and very different society and culture. They are now demanding, articulately and forcefully that past transgressions be cleared up as a precondition to their self-determination and the regaining of their dignity and independence. They insist that settlements reached be seen as rights in lieu of all they have given up and suffered in this country, and not as handouts because they are destitute — destitution borne of the loss of their original means of livelihood — hunting and fishing.

The labour movement stands committed to these demands of the native people for just and extensive settlements of land claims which will place them in a strong economic and political position. They will be able to assist in the solving of their own problems, achieve bargaining power with government and society and enhance greatly the cultural life and history of our province and country.

Considering the statistics on native conditions which are deplorable, we cannot do less: the infant mortality rate of native peoples is twice the national average; 75 per cent of native families earn less than poverty level incomes; the number of native people before the courts and in correctional institutions is far out of proportion to their numbers in the population; unemployment levels are as high as 70 per cent on many Ontario reserves.

Particular problems of native communities must also be dealt with. Poor housing and health services, lack of police protection, education, employment opportunities and adult training are just some of the issues to which the government must address itself. Typical of the government's policy of reacting only in crisis is the mercury pollution situation at Grassy Narrows and Whitedog reserves in northern Ontario. When the situation was discovered five years ago, the government told those on the reserves not to eat the fish, thereby removing their means of support and the staple of their diet. They had no choice but to eat the contaminated fish, and the Japanese officials and doctors who recently visited the reserves report cases and

symptoms of mercury poisoning that cannot be ignored. Immediate and positive government action must be taken to ensure an alternative food supply, an alternative livelihood and compensation.

Blatant discrimination in jobs, schools and courts against native people is similarly practised against immigrants, particularly in southern Ontario urban centres. What causes the attitudes and opinions behind the booklet, "Bended Elbow" which viciously slanders native peoples, or the vile and grossly false telephone messages of the Western Guard against visible minorities?

Racism becomes most virulent in times of economic stress and unemployment. Immigrants are blamed for these problems. Stereotyping and scapegoating are the ignorant acts of people who are frustrated but fail to place the blame for their frustrations where it belongs — on the shoulders of our governments.

The immigration laws of Canada are being revised, and the labour movement must make clear its objective that laws be enacted which do not discriminate on the grounds of race, colour or national origin and which are tied closely to federal and provincial economic and manpower planning policies.

Immigrants to Canada have not caused the urban problems of congestion, lack of housing and lack of jobs and must not be penalized in future policy because of such misguided notions. Any policy concerning immigration, however, must be based on an accurate assessment of the rates of unemployment and the rates of growth of the labour force. The stimulation of job opportunities must be a first priority so as to provide jobs and income security for the total population and to make possible a steady flow of immigration.

Immigrants must be welcomed to this country in direct relation to our economic capacity to absorb them. Directly tied to any policy on immigration must be stringent governmental measures which will stimulate and maintain a full employment economy.

The recent statements of the federal Minister of Immigration to restrict the movement of immigrants and gear them to designated areas is decidedly discriminatory. No such restrictions are placed on Canadian citizens. If jobs are made available that pay a decent wage and if decent housing and social services are provided, then both immigrants and Canadian citizens alike will move to these jobs. If industry is directed to establish itself in outlying regions as part of overall economic and regional planning, depopulated areas will then attract people from the cities. All of



Canada's population must be treated equally and justly. Immigrants must never be brought here to provide employers with a captive work force and a source of cheap labour. This is unjust and discriminatory to the immigrant and undercuts the wages and employment opportunities of Canadian citizens.

A recent report to the Ontario Human Rights Commission which describes the perception and practice of discrimination against blacks in Toronto reported that 39 per cent of the black people interviewed had been on one occasion or another unable to rent or buy housing solely because of their colour. Another 38 per cent had been discriminated against either on the job or in applying for one. Despite their intense reaction to these injustices almost half the blacks who reported discriminatory incidents took no action — only about one in ten complained to the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

The voluntary and governmental agencies instituted to protect minority groups are being bypassed. They are seen as ineffective and bureaucratic. The Ontario Human Rights Commission was empowered in 1972 to initiate as well as investigate complaints, but the report of the Commission in the 1973-1974 annual report of the Ministry of Labour mentions nothing of this function.

Labour also must do its part. In order to vanquish the racists in our midst, the labour movement must reassert its pressures to achieve full employment, decent housing at prices all can afford and non-biased educational programs.

Labour has the opportunity to play a dual role: labour can ensure that there are no negative, discriminatory barriers to the employment of natives and minorities, and should also seek to institute positive affirmative action so that the past effects of discriminatory actions and attitudes do not negate or preclude present opportunities.

The challenges of human rights must be met by labour, government and management.

Specifically we propose:

1. That governments achieve immediate, just and equitable land settlements with the native peoples of Canada, with full cognizance of their aboriginal rights and the backlog of grievances and broken treaties that have coloured past negotiations.
2. That the governments of Canada and Ontario work together and with the native people in full support of native self-determination and self-sufficiency; that native control of their own affairs be encouraged and instituted wherever possible, particularly in areas of education, adult training and police work and that native men and women be taught the skills necessary to take over these and other programs.

3. That adequate housing, water and sewage facilities be provided in all native communities and that health services exist on reserves or the mechanisms instituted to ensure the availability and quality of health care for native people.
4. That positive government action be immediately carried out to prevent any further mercury pollution and mercury poisoning in the north; that an alternative food supply and livelihood be developed for the native people affected, and adequate compensation be awarded.
5. That services and educational and training programs be set up both for the native people and receiving communities to assist the assimilation of the native people who wish to live off the reserves.
6. That legislation be enacted immediately to establish a program of contract compliance; this legislation must ensure that every contract entered into with the Ontario government contain clauses to outlaw discrimination and that each prospective contractor fulfill stipulations in regard to the hiring, training and promotion of minorities, native people and women; that this legislation be strictly policed by the Ontario Human Rights Commission.
7. That the Ontario public service be reviewed in respect to its employment of women and minority groups and that affirmative action programs be instituted and enforced.
8. That the text book monitoring program of the Ontario Human Rights Commission be reviewed to assess the extent of the removal of books containing prejudice and the inclusion of books stressing the positive contributions of ethnic groups and the new roles of women; that this program be continued and expanded.
9. That the Ontario Human Rights Code be amended to permit class action suits by the Commission, whether initiated by a complainant or not, and that the Commission step up the number of Public Boards of Inquiry and court actions on behalf of all the victims of discrimination in Ontario. Fines should be much steeper to discourage violations of the Code, and violators should be publicized. Fear of publicity can often be the greatest deterrent for employers.
10. That Section 3(1) of the Ontario Human Rights Code prohibiting discrimination in housing accommodation be extended to include discrimination against persons who have children.
11. That the Human Rights Code be amended to extend the area in which discrimination is prohibited to include the purchase of property, access to the professions, and membership in professional and social organizations; and that compensation for lost wages in the case of employment discrimination be instituted.
12. That more determined and effective educational and publicity campaigns be carried out by the Commission to stress the positive contributions and presence of minority and ethnic groups in Ontario; that any advertising demeaning to women or minority groups be banned by law.
13. That citizens' committees or review boards on police relations be set up to investigate and conciliate citizen complaints and misconduct against the police, and to establish boards of inquiry to conduct fair public hearings on unsettled complaints. The OFL pushed for this proposal in 1973 to the Task Force on Policing and nothing has yet been done.
14. That the immigration policy of Canada be based on principles of universality, family re-unification and humani-

tarianism and that it be free from discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, colour, marital status, sex, religion and country of origin; the policy must ensure that immigrants are welcomed to this country in direct relation to our economic capacity to absorb them and that be a first priority in this regard; that the list of prohibited classes of immigrants be liberalized; that the weight given the personal evaluation of the examining officers be drastically reduced; that the humanitarian practice of accepting political refugees be continued and that per-

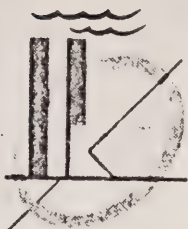
sons fleeing from famines, epidemics and other major disasters be included under this section.

15. That the labour movement actively renew its efforts in the area of human rights through the institution or re-activation of human rights committees; that these committees work with the native and minority groups in their areas to assist and promote their needs; that affirmative action programs be instituted in the unions and through employers to encourage the hiring of native people and minority groups and the removal of any and all discriminatory barriers.









# KAPUSKASING INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

P. O. BOX 130 ————— KAPUSKASING, ONTARIO

May 20, 1976,.

Mr. Justice Thomas Berger,  
MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry,  
Downtown Holiday Inn,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Honourable Sir:

We would like to present the views of a Northern Ontario Municipality and area to supplement the data your inquiry is gathering.

We feel the conditions in Northern Ontario are quite similar to those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories as far as a pipeline route is concerned. In our region there is a sparsity of population with long distances between basically small communities, with a geography of wooded areas and streams, many used for recreational purposes. The region is basically unorganized, in there is no counties or other forms of Government in most of this area, thus the majority of the land is Crown controlled,

When the Trans Canada Pipeline was constructed through this region twenty years ago, and was subsequently looped in many areas three years later, we found that there was no disruption to the social life of the region. The route was well planned, discussed with all those involved to avoid any disruption or differences. We have been particularly pleased with the environmental treatment that has been given to the pipeline, pumping station and residential facilities. We have approximately 7 miles of pipeline and one pumping station located in our Municipal Limits. The utmost care was taken of all the environment concerned.

Natural Gas has been a boom to our area from a construction point of view, bringing about increased industrial and commercial development and thereby employment. We require additional energy supplies to develop our resources in this area and hope that an all Canadian Pipeline Route for the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline can be agreed upon in the very near future.

In general, we feel our region is probably the closest in similarity to the Yukon and Northwest Territories of any, and we have found from actual experience that the pipeline location has only had a good effect along a social environment and economic means.

We wish you success in an early completion of your difficult task.

Sincerely Submitted,  
KAPUSKASING INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE,

  
CHAIRMAN,

GEK:IA

c.c. Mayor Rene Piche,  
Kapuskasing, Ontario,

Mr. Ian G. Waddell,  
Special Council.



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## STEEP ROCK IRON MINES LIMITED

### SUBMISSION TO BERGER COMMISSION

#### THE COMPANY

STEEP ROCK IRON MINES LIMITED HAS OPERATED AN IRON ORE MINE AND ASSOCIATED BENEFICIATION PLANTS AT ATIKOKAN, ONTARIO SINCE FIRST PRODUCTION IN 1944. STEEP ROCK'S SHARES WERE WIDELY OWNED BY THE PUBLIC UNTIL FEBRUARY, 1976 WHEN CANADIAN PACIFIC INVESTMENTS PURCHASED APPROXIMATELY 68% OF THE ISSUED SHARES. CURRENTLY 86% OF STEEP ROCK'S SHARES ARE OWNED BY CANADIAN RESIDENTS. STEEP ROCK EMPLOYS 600 PERSONS.

#### PRESENT OPERATION

STEEP ROCK DERIVES ORE FROM AN OPEN PIT MINE AND CONVERTS THE RAW ORE TO IRON ORE PELLETS FOR SALE. MOST OF STEEP ROCK'S 1.4-MILLION-TON-PER-YEAR OUTPUT GOES TO THE BLAST FURNACES OF THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.

IN PROCESSING ITS IRON ORE FOR SALE, STEEP ROCK USES SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF NATURAL GAS. PRESENT CONSUMPTION IS 3.2 BCF PER YEAR, ALL OF WHICH IS PURCHASED FROM NORTHERN & CENTRAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED, WHO DELIVER THE GAS VIA A BRANCH LINE OFF THE TRANS CANADA SYSTEM.

#### PLANNED OPERATION

STEEP ROCK HAS SINCE 1956 OWNED THE MINING RIGHTS TO A LARGE DEPOSIT OF LOW GRADE MAGNETIC IRON ORE ON THE



SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE ST. JOSEPH, ABOUT 180 MILES NORTH OF ITS ATIKOKAN OPERATIONS. THIS IRON ORE DEPOSIT IS UNIQUE IN CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA, IN THAT IT APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY LARGE DEPOSIT CAPABLE OF ECONOMICALLY PRODUCING A "SUPERCONCENTRATE" (ABOUT 70.5% IRON). FROM THIS SUPERCONCENTRATE, OXIDE PELLETS GRADING 68% IRON AND LESS THAN 2% SILICA CAN BE PRODUCED. THESE OXIDE PELLETS CAN BE REDUCED TO METALLIC IRON (SPONGE IRON) TO PROVIDE A SOURCE OF MELTING STOCK FOR THE ELECTRIC FURNACES OF CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA.

EXCEPT FOR 1975, WHEN THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN THE INDUSTRY, THE ELECTRIC FURNACE STEEL-MAKING INDUSTRY IN CANADA OVER THE LAST 15 YEARS HAS BEEN GROWING AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 12% PER YEAR, OR MORE THAN TWICE AS FAST AS THE CANADIAN STEEL INDUSTRY IN TOTAL. ELECTRIC FURNACES REQUIRE METALLIC IRON AS FEED STOCK, AND HISTORICALLY HAVE BEEN DEPENDENT UPON A SUPPLY OF STEEL SCRAP. THE SCRAP SUPPLY APPEARS NOW TO BE FULLY UTILIZED IN NORTH AMERICA; AND CANADA IS SCRAP DEFICIENT. IN ORDER THAT OUR ELECTRIC FURNACE INDUSTRY MAY EXPAND TO SATISFY ITS MARKETS, AN ALTERNATE SOURCE OF MELTING STOCK IS REQUIRED. PRE-REDUCED IRON ORE IS THE ONLY SUCH ALTERNATE FEED.

STEEP ROCK IS WELL ADVANCED IN ITS PLANNING TO BASE AN OPERATION ON THE LAKE ST. JOSEPH IRON ORE DEPOSITS AND TO PRODUCE BOTH OXIDE PELLETS FOR BLAST FURNACE FEED AND REDUCED PELLETS (SPONGE IRON) FOR ELECTRIC FURNACE FEED. THE PLANNED OPERATION WILL REQUIRE ABOUT 15 BCF OF NATURAL GAS PER YEAR, AVAILABILITY OF WHICH IS DEPENDENT ON THE DELIVERY OF GAS FROM THE ARCTIC. NO OTHER SUITABLE FUEL FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SPONGE IRON IS KNOWN TO TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY.







NORTH AND SOUTH HAVE MUTUAL INTERESTS

IT IS OUR BELIEF AND CONTENTION THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS OF OUR NORTH AND THE INTERESTS OF THOSE OF OUR MID-NORTH AND OF OUR SOUTH ARE INSEPARABLE. THE LIFE-STYLE ADOPTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE ARCTIC IS HEAVILY DEPENDENT UPON THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH FOR ITS TOOLS, TRANSPORTATION AND SHELTER. THE INHABITANTS OF THE SOUTH ARE DEPENDENT UPON THOSE OF THE MID-NORTH AND NORTH FOR RAW MATERIALS INCLUDING FUEL. THE INHABITANTS OF THE MID-NORTH DEPEND ON THOSE OF THE SOUTH FOR MANUFACTURED ITEMS AND MARKETS FOR THEIR PRODUCTS.

THE MAINTENANCE OF AND IMPROVEMENT TO OUR "STANDARD OF LIVING" IS WELL ACCEPTED AS DESIRABLE. THE TERM "STANDARD OF LIVING" UNDOUBTEDLY MEANS DIFFERENT THINGS TO DIFFERENT PEOPLE. A DICTIONARY DEFINITION IS "THE WAY OF LIVING THAT A PERSON OR COMMUNITY CONSIDERS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE ENOUGH MATERIAL THINGS FOR COMFORT, HAPPINESS, ETC." PROVISION OF THOSE "MATERIAL THINGS" FOR AN EVER-GROWING POPULATION DEMANDS EXPANSION OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

IT IS A FAIR ASSUMPTION THAT RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, FOR THE GOOD OF ALL, HAD BEST BE DONE BY THOSE BEST QUALIFIED TO DO THE WORK EFFICIENTLY. IT IS INEVITABLE THAT SOME OF US SUFFER SOME INCONVENIENCE BECAUSE OF THE WORK OF THE DEVELOPERS - AND THIS INCONVENIENCE MUST BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM. WHERE IT IS UNAVOIDABLY OTHERWISE, SOME SUITABLE FORM OF COMPENSATION BECOMES MANDATORY. IT ALSO BEHOOVES US, IF



WE BELIEVE IN DEVELOPING OUR RESOURCES FOR THE GOOD OF ALL CITIZENS, THAT INCONVENIENCE CAUSED THE DEVELOPERS BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM. OTHERWISE, OUR DEVELOPERS WILL INCUR HIGHER COSTS AND ALL OF US WHO REQUIRE THE PRODUCTS HIGHER PRICES.

### A BASIC NEED

STEEP ROCK'S PROJECT AT LAKE ST. JOSEPH IS PLANNED TO SUPPLY A BASIC NEED OF ALL OUR CITIZENS - THE IRON TO MAKE THE STEEL THAT WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE OUR TOOLS, TRANSPORTATION AND SHELTER. NATURAL GAS IS REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT SUITABLE MEANS BE DEVISED AND IMPLEMENTED TO BRING THAT GAS TO SUCH RESOURCES AS STEEP ROCK'S ORE DEPOSITS. THE ALTERNATIVE IS THAT CITIZENS OF NORTH AND SOUTH ALIKE FACE A FUTURE WITHOUT THE TOOLS, MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION OR SHELTER - OR WITH FEWER AND MORE EXPENSIVE ONES. TIME, OUR ANTAGONIST IS RAPIDLY OUT-DISTANCING OUR DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES. LET THE RIGHT DECISIONS BE MADE, BUT LET THE RACE NOT BE IRREVOCABLY LOST WHILE MAKING THEM.

FRJ:GBL

F. R. JONES  
PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
STEEP ROCK IRON MINES LIMITED

MAY 24, 1976



Mr. Commissioner:

First I would like to outline my experience. I am on the staff of the Department of Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry at the University of Toronto. I am also Associate Director of the University's Institute for Environmental Studies.

My main research interests <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ in oil pollution and clean up in which I have published a number of papers and reports, several relating to the Mackenzie Valley and Beaufort Sea <sup>in the Canadian Energy Situation.</sup> <sup>Department of Indian Affairs and the</sup>

I have undertaken research for the Environmental Social Program, Northern Pipelines on terrestrial oil spills at Norman Wells, Inuvik, Tuk <sup>and</sup> Richards Island ~~and the Department of Indian Affairs.~~ I have acted as consultant to part of the Beaufort Sea Project <sup>at Cape Parry.</sup> <sup>the</sup>

I have had grants and contracts from Environment Canada, <sup>Environmental</sup> Protection Service, the Inland Waters Directorate and the Atmospheric <sup>Environment</sup> Service; from PACE, the Petroleum Association for the Conservation of the Canadian Environment, ~~and from Imperial Oil,~~ the Ontario Ministry of Energy, and the National Research Council.





behaviour, effects and the possibilities of clean up of oil spills arising from offshore drilling incidents in ice infested waters. Research funding has been obtained from agencies such as the Environmental Protection Service and the Petroleum Association for the Conservation of the Canadian Environment to undertake research on aspects of oil spill clean up, from Environment Canada Inland Waters Directorate for work on the effects of oil on aquatic ecosystems, from the Atmospheric Environment Service, Imperial Oil and the Ontario Ministry of Energy. This work has developed an interest in the adaptation of oil spill clean up systems used in temperate climates for use in cold climates and development of new technologies specific to cold climates. Recently, I have prepared a 200 page review of the prospects for Canadian Petroleum which will hopefully be published this year.

My comments fall under several headings.

~~First~~, Some introductory comments on the Energy Situation.

~~Second~~, <sup>A</sup> discussion of Spills of Oil and Hazardous Materials.

~~Third~~, The need for a better Environmental Impact Assessment Proceeding<sup>we</sup>.

~~Fourth~~, A few comments on the Gas Pipeline Construction and Operation.

~~Fifth~~, <sup>on</sup> The Social Impact of Arctic Developments and finally I will draw some conclusions and make recommendations.

*But it will need an improvement in our present performance*  
My theme is that it is imperative that we exploit arctic oil & gas soon, and that with proper planning this can be done in an environmentally acceptable manner. ~~Generally, I am much impressed by the environmental attitude & efforts of the major petroleum companies like Imperial Gulf Shell & Amoco & the Govt.~~





## The Canadian Energy Situation

I am convinced that by the early to mid 1980's Canada could face a severe petroleum energy shortage. ~~Whether or not there is a crisis will depend on a number of factors such as the success of petroleum exploration in western Canada and the Arctic, if and when Mackenzie Valley oil and gas pipelines are built, the rate of exploitation of the Alberta oil sands, the availability of imported oil, the success in reducing petroleum demand by conservation and the substitution of other energy sources for petroleum. If we fail or are unlucky in several of these factors we will face a crisis. It is~~

X ~~rather analogous to writing a set of examinations. This Inquiry is concerned with three of these factors, exploration in the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea and construction of an oil pipeline and a gas pipeline.~~ From the standpoint of energy needs alone, it is imperative that exploration proceed as fast as possible in the Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea and that ~~a~~ gas and oil pipelines be constructed at the earliest possible date. The point which I wish to emphasise is that the longer the delay in proving reserves or constructing viable transportation systems, the more critical the national energy situation may become and the more likely it is that environmental and social factors will be disregarded. I am thus in favour of early construction of the Canadian Arctic Gas pipeline.

I am equally convinced that it would be intolerable to proceed with these developments in an environmentally and

I recognize that in the long term we must depend on renewable energy resources but there is simply no possibility of substantially decreasing our dependence on oil & gas in the next 10 to 15 years. The industrial and social consequences of a shortage in oil & gas supply would be disastrous



*the conflicting imperatives*

socially damaging manner. The issue is ~~that~~ of accomplishing the exploration and construction objectives in the short time available yet satisfying the environmental and social factors. I believe that this can be <sup>accomplished.</sup> ~~done~~, although I must emphasize

~~I am only competent to comment on some aspects of this issue.~~

#### Spills of Oil and Hazardous Materials

X ~~[I feel most scientifically competent to comment on this~~  
~~issue.]~~ <sup>this issue</sup> Let me approach it by breaking it down into four aspects and present my opinions and conclusions. ~~I will be glad to defend or justify them later.~~ One should first strive to prevent spills. Spills will, however occur and the second stage is to predict the likely amounts which will be spilled using past experience as a guide. Third one should try to assess the impact of these spills. Finally one should devise and have ready <sup>over</sup> tested cleanup and restoration equipment and techniques. Let me deal with each aspect in turn.

##### 1. Prevention

The Inquiry could play an important role by requiring that appropriate measures be taken to prevent spills. Such measures have been discussed in earlier testimony. for example proper storage of fuels, lubricants and methanol. In my opinion, if the procedures recommended are followed then spill damage should be acceptably small during construction and operation of a gas or even oil pipeline.





In areas of particular biological, social or aesthetic importance [such as wildfowl nesting grounds, fish spawning grounds or close to human settlements] extreme precautions must be taken to prevent oil and other spills, by increasing the safety factor in design facilities and by very careful surveillance. [As far as is possible, the topography should be designed to control and contain the material when spilled, for example, careful contouring of drainage ditches around pipelines and provision of diked areas. Such practices are already standard for diking around storage facilities.]

## 2. Spill Predictions

I believe that it is essential to prepare estimates of spill frequency, types, volumes, and time of year for oil and other substances. This is difficult but it does provide a perspective on the magnitude of the problem. Even an approximate estimate is better than no estimate.

For fuels, lubricants, methanol, etc., the total amount handled obviously provides an upper limit to the amount which can be spilled. In practice, it is possible to estimate that  $x\%$  of the fuel will be spilled. I have no knowledge of the precise value of  $x$  but I suspect that it will lie between about 0.1 and 2 percent. I recommend that Alyeska data be sought on this topic as well as on their experience of the most likely spill causes and the most damaging situations. We can learn from their mistakes.





~~Environment Canada has detailed spill history statistics in a computerized data system which could help to predict the likely spill frequency in construction and other activities.~~

The major oil spill threats will arise from the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil in this region. Various analyses of oil spill statistics have been compiled, the best probably being the "OCS Oil and Gas: An Environmental Assessment<sup>n</sup>. A report of the President by the Council on Environmental Quality, April 1974, Volume 5." The approach taken in this document is to assume a volume of oil produced and calculate how much will be spilled<sup>over</sup> in what quantities. If for our purposes we assume that this region will produce a total of about 2 billion barrels of oil over a period of 12 years, then these numbers coincide with a "large find" as described in that document.

Other data can be used, for example the Canadian Petroleum Association Statistical Yearbook [1974] data on oil pipeline failures and there has also been an analysis for oceans by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences study "Petroleum in the Marine Environment 1975". The University of Oklahoma's *"Energy under the Oceans"* has published a technology assessment of offshore drilling. The Beaufort Sea Project has estimated blowout possibilities.

~~I have~~ I have insufficient time to go through the predictions in detail, <sup>therefore</sup> thus only the conclusions will be stated.

During the production and transportation of this 2 billion



barrels of offshore oil there will be about 10 major marine spills of average volume 37,000 barrels and a large number of small insignificant spills. From the pipeline there may be 24 spills of average volume 10,000 barrels. The total volume spilled over 12 years would be about 600,000 barrels or 0.03% of the oil recovered or 300 <sup>barrels</sup> out of every million barrels produced.

X ~~Assume~~ That there are about 400 wells drilled in the Beaufort Sea during this development, and that there are 10 large spills. Gulf of Mexico data show that in 15 oil discharge incidents, 2 occurred during drilling, 10 in production and 3 during storms. Applying these statistics to the Beaufort Sea suggests that out of 10 large spill incidents one might occur during drilling, 2 due to storms or ice, and 7 during production. One can then argue that <sup>also</sup> there is about a 1 in 400 chance that the first hole drilled in 1976 will blowout and will release oil. There is a higher probability that it will release gas only.

It is interesting to note that there already have been 2 gas blowout incidents in the Arctic Islands out of the several hundred wells drilled. A blowout probability of about 1 in several hundred thus seems reasonable. The Beaufort Sea project figure of 1 in a 1000 to 1 in 10,000 is I believe optimistic. ~~While there will be more sophisticated and modern technology, hopefully carefully supervised and inspected it should also be recognized that the tendency for failure will be increased by the presence of ice, the possibility of high~~





formation pressures which have already been experienced at two artificial islands wells, the adverse weather conditions, and the effect which these adverse conditions have on human efficiency and the abnormally short drilling season which must increase pressure on the operators. Part of this difference in probability lies in my assumption that there is oil in substantial quantities in the Beaufort Sea. The statistics used by the Beaufort Sea Project include the real possibility that there is no oil to be found.

### 3. Prediction of Behaviour

Having established how much will be spilled the next step is to estimate the behaviour and import.

First, spills on land. There is a fairly good understanding of the physical behaviour of oil when spilled on Arctic terrain. This work has been published by the Environmental Social Program, Northern Pipelines in which it is estimated that the average spill will probably cover a few acres which will be very unsightly, almost completely devastated of vegetation, and will take many years to restore. The severity of the impact will depend on the season and the volume of oil spilled, but there will be little impact outside the spill area, provided that the oil is effectively contained. If oil reaches a lake it will probably be devastated biologically but again the impact will be localized. It is generally accepted that a spill into a river such as the Mackenzie will be totally uncontrollable and its behaviour unpredictable. Much of the



oil will become dispersed in ~~the~~ water column, deposited on the banks, with possibly ~~severe~~ biological effects. [A spill in the Delta region has been described by Snow and Rosenberg [1974] in an Environment Canada Report, and by Snow in testimony to this Inquiry.]

Secondly, spills in the Beaufort Sea. Regarding drilling in the Beaufort Sea, I have read ~~many~~ <sup>several</sup> of the Project Reports and believe that their assessment of the impact of an oil blowout is reasonable. An impressive amount of data has been obtained on the physical and biological environment of the Beaufort Sea, but a one-year study is inadequate. A minimum of three years is needed to obtain meaningful environmental data and <sup>development</sup> understanding. Personally I doubt the wisdom of drilling as far offshore in the summer of 1976 and I would much prefer to have seen drilling delayed until the technology is more proved and oil spill clean-up technology developed which could minimize the environmental impact of a spill if it occurs. The <sup>ultimate</sup> ~~behaviour~~ and effects of a major spill in the Beaufort Sea are not yet well understood.

#### 4. Clean up

In the event of an oil spill, the best initial response, <sup>to reduce the impact</sup> is to contain the oil in as small a area as possible and prevent it reaching flowing water. then remove it by hand or by recovery devices and finally promote restoration by relying on microbial degradation and other natural processes to





destroy the residual oil. As a result of observing oil spills in the Arctic, it is my belief that some clean-up methods traditionally developed for temperate environments are totally unsuitable for the Arctic environment and that a specific clean-up technology must be developed for the Arctic. Certainly burning and diking, the two most common methods in the south are totally inappropriate for Arctic terrestrial conditions, especially on permafrost. ~~[This issue has been reviewed by~~

~~Mackay and Greene [J. Arctic Inst. 28: 140, 1975]~~ Regrettably

~~concerning and~~ there has been no research to devise methods of removing oil from soil underlain by permafrost. The development of clean-up technologies for the Arctic environment should receive a high priority, but the response of Environment Canada in this regard has been disappointing. After the "Arrow" tanker incident at Chedabucto Bay those responsible for clean-up were required to show extraordinary ingenuity in devising clean-up methods.

~~[There is no excuse for requiring this degree of ingenuity to be displayed in the Arctic. In any event]~~ It is unlikely that

similar ingenuity would be matched in an Arctic blowout. The low population density and cold climate will severely impede the clean-up effort, making a high degree of preparedness essential. I understand that testimony has been given at this Inquiry concerning the Japanese Mitsushima Oil Spill in which vast resources were mobilized for clean-up. Such an effort is clearly impossible in the North. An oil spill



clean-up program may take many years to develop and it is essential to start now.

#### 5. Chronic Oil Emissions

I would also like to mention the problem of the continuing emission of small quantities of oil into the environment of this region. This is less spectacular than the spill incidents but possible as important in the long term. In the South emissions from refineries and other sources are usually well dispersed and degraded in the aquatic environment and appear to cause few problems. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences review of this situation concluded:

"The oceans have considerable ability to purify themselves by biological and chemical actions. A basic question that remains unanswered is, at what level of petroleum hydrocarbon input to the ocean might we find irreversible damage occurring? The sea is an enormously complex system, about which our knowledge is very imperfect. The oceans may be able to accommodate petroleum hydrocarbon inputs far above those occurring today. On the other hand, the damage level may be within an order of magnitude of present inputs to the sea. Until we can come closer to answering this basic question it seems wisest to continue our efforts in the international control of inputs and to push forward research to reduce our current level of uncertainty."



I would like to suggest that there is a real possibility that the Arctic fresh water and marine environments will have a lower capacity to assimilate hydrocarbons than have temperate environments because biodegradation rates are slower, the oil will behave differently--for example oil under ice, and some biota may be more vulnerable. Since the Arctic aquatic and marine environment is less understood and may be more vulnerable, I believe that it is fitting that we should be prudent, proceed with extreme caution and take the utmost care to prevent discharges of oil and other hazardous chemicals into that environment. We should err on the safe side.

#### Environmental Impact Assessment

I would like to suggest that a major contribution which this Inquiry can make towards satisfactory development of future Northern projects is to recommend minimum <sup>and consistent</sup> requirements for <sup>social</sup> environmental impact assessment in the North.

1. Obviously, any major project in the North should receive an adequate environmental and social impact assessment commencing at least three years before approval and the start of construction.
2. The assessment should be funded and directed principally by government rather than by industry.
3. The assessment should involve scientists from industry, government, universities and research institutes. that is a cross section of the Canadian scientific community both interested and disinterested.





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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's views on the state of the Union and the progress of the war. The President discusses the military situation, the economy, and the political climate. He also mentions the recent death of General Grant and the appointment of General Sherman.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of War, dated January 10, 1862. It provides a detailed account of the military operations of the Union Army during the previous year. The report includes information on the number of troops, the equipment, and the results of the battles. It also discusses the challenges faced by the army and the measures taken to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 15, 1862. It provides a detailed account of the financial operations of the government during the previous year. The report includes information on the revenue, the expenditures, and the state of the public debt. It also discusses the challenges faced by the treasury and the measures taken to overcome them.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 20, 1862. It provides a detailed account of the land and mineral resources of the United States. The report includes information on the public lands, the mineral deposits, and the progress of the land survey. It also discusses the challenges faced by the interior department and the measures taken to overcome them.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 25, 1862. It provides a detailed account of the naval operations of the United States Navy during the previous year. The report includes information on the fleet, the ships, and the results of the naval battles. It also discusses the challenges faced by the navy and the measures taken to overcome them.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated February 1, 1862. It provides a detailed account of the military operations of the Union Army during the previous year. The report includes information on the number of troops, the equipment, and the results of the battles. It also discusses the challenges faced by the army and the measures taken to overcome them.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 5, 1862. It provides a detailed account of the financial operations of the government during the previous year. The report includes information on the revenue, the expenditures, and the state of the public debt. It also discusses the challenges faced by the treasury and the measures taken to overcome them.

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4. If the aim is to predict the total impact of an environmentally damaging event such as an oil spill, then it is essential to undertake large experimental spills preferably 1/100th but at the smallest 1/1000th of the size of the expected spill in the actual area in question. It is noteworthy that there has been no experimental spill in the area of the Beaufort Sea where Dome will drill this summer.

5. The work must be done in a totally open manner with all data published rapidly. There should be adequate time for assimilation, debate, review, and discussion of the findings in an independent forum in order that its scientific validity be challenged and proved and that any gaps in knowledge be clearly identified. Unfortunately, Canadian scientific societies [from the Royal Society of Canada downwards] have been totally inept in promoting such a process and have therefore had almost zero impact. This is not the case in the U.S. Part of the excuse or reason for this is the pitiful level of funding for Arctic related scientific research in Canada.

It is often not appreciated by non-scientists that scientific data and conclusions cannot be regarded as validated until they have been thoroughly reviewed, published and subjected to the rigours of criticism by other independent scientists. This process, although sometimes slow, guarantees the validity of data and hence the decisions based on these data. This validation process has not<sup>yet</sup> occurred in the Beaufort Sea Project which is a good example of failure to plan adequate assessments

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

LECTURE NOTES

BY

PROFESSOR

JOHN A. HARRIS

AND

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

JOHN E. HARRIS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1963

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1963

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leading to an obviously difficult and contentious Cabinet decision.

*I note that reading of the Beaufort Sea Project reports are not yet publicly available, especially the overview reports & the work on clean-up.*

I would also like this Inquiry to note the eagerness readily observed in our young Canadian students at University who seek research experience in the Arctic and who are usually disappointed, principally because of failure to provide adequate research funding to Universities.

Canada, I believe, will be confronted with repeated crisis situations in the North in which unsatisfactory decisions will be necessary, with conflicting environmental and industrial viewpoints, unless our impact assessment processes are improved.

I believe that the proposed gas pipeline has received an adequate environmental assessment but that other projects such as the Mackenzie Valley Highway, Drilling in the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Islands, Oil pipelines and the Polar Gas pipeline have not yet been adequately assessed. Failure to remedy these omissions could be disastrous. The monies required to research these problems are miniscule compared to the environmental and economic losses we could sustain through improper planning or delays. It is surely not too much to expect that a few percent of the total project costs be devoted to this assessment.

#### Gas and Oil Pipeline Construction and Operation

From reading the reports of the Pipelines Application Assessment Group, the Environmental Protection Board, and many of





the Environmental-Social Program Northern Pipelines reports, I believe that a very thorough and competent job has been done and that if the suggestions of the Environmental Protection Board are followed then the environmental damage will be minimal and acceptable. My main concern is that there may not be adequate inspection and control during the heat of construction to ensure that environmental protection receives the high priority it deserves. I believe that it is essential that there be an independent and competent inspectorate, vested with full powers to halt construction if activities become environmentally unacceptable.

#### Social Impact

I fully acknowledge my lack of experience in this area but I feel compelled to comment because it is obviously so important, <sup>much</sup> more important than the environmental impact. ~~It is now accepted that before proceeding with any major development, those who live in the vicinity and whose lives will be disrupted should be kept fully informed and involved.~~ In my opinion, it would be intolerable to proceed with development in the face of significant opposition from the residents of an area such as the Mackenzie Valley and Delta. My impression <sup>from my limited contact with them</sup> is that the residents are not opposed to development rather that they are opposed development without adequate participation by them in the decision-making process. I believe that it is essential to agree in principle on the land claims issue [although possibly not in detail] before construction starts.





*native peoples*

The contribution which the ~~Indit~~ make to the Canadian identity is out of all proportion to their numbers and it would be intolerable to treat them with other than the greatest respect, acknowledging that when we intrude into their traditional environment it should be with their agreement and full participation.

*out* I believe that a major social impact could occur during the construction process. ~~We can learn a great deal from the~~ Trans-Alaska pipeline. An article in the New York Times Magazine of July 27, 1975, describes some impacts of construction on Fairbanks, a robust community having a couple of U.S. military bases close by, and thus being much less vulnerable to disruption than the communities of the Mackenzie Valley or Delta. The article reports a telephone conversation with the Fairbanks Crisis Line telephone service in which an eleven year old asks for food, money and medicine to help look after his younger brother and sister, his parents having been away at the Pipeline construction sites.

"When will they be back?"

"They were supposed to be back a couple of weeks ago. Please don't be mad at them. They's making good money. and I'm sure they're trying to get home."

"What is exactly the problem in your house?"

"Mom left lots of money, but I guess I didn't handle it very well. My baby brother is real sick and my little sister is coughing a lot too. I gave them lots of aspirin and soup but it didn't seem to do any good and we're out of food and



money now."

ant ↑  
The boy finally pleaded "Don't tell my Dad I called he'd get mad at my Mom. If you could just give me 40 bucks until my Mom gets back next week we'll make it."

→ I believe <sup>and</sup> that <sup>your</sup> one of the most difficult problems is to ensure that construction can proceed in the Mackenzie <sup>Valley</sup> without destroying the social fabric of these small communities. I would go as far as to suggest that it may be necessary to control access to these communities and control construction workers in an almost military manner. It should be possible to construct pipelines in a socially orderly manner, and avoid the "cowboy" approach to resource projects which is often prevalent in frontier regions.

I understand that it is the intention of Canadian Arctic Gas to control their construction labour to avoid such adverse social impacts. I hope that the Inquiry will ensure that this happens.



## Conclusions and Recommendations

In summary, I would like to re-emphasize the following points:

1. I am concerned that if the energy situation worsens, environmental and social factors in the North will receive less sympathetic consideration.

2. Regarding oil exploration *transportation the situation is less satisfactory*  
*Regarding spills of oil and other hazardous substances. This frequency,*  
*every effort should be made to minimize such spills by inspection of facilities and operations, data on spill frequency,*

source, nature and cause and effects should be sought from the Alyeska Pipeline and spill estimates prepared for all Northern Oil Developments, *that* Research should take place on the physical

and biological behaviour and effects in the affected environments, *that* a specific Arctic clean-up technology should be *urgently* developed for oil spills on permafrost soil, in the Delta and the

Beaufort Sea. *Hopefully this can be accomplished before major oil developments begin although I am not encouraged by the*  
Until there is a much better understanding of the resilience

of the Arctic ecosystems we should err on the side of avoiding stressing them by chronic or accidental oil emission.

3. A gas pipeline can be constructed in the Mackenzie Valley with acceptable environmental damage provided that there is *effective* proper inspection and control of all operations. This control should extend to all ~~subsequent~~ operations such as exploration and control over construction workers and affected communities.

*our record in the Beaufort Sea*







4. I hope that the Inquiry will establish minimum requirements for environmental impact procedures for future projects, including factors such as duration and timing, funding, involvement of a cross section of the scientific community, openness and the provision of a forum for discussion and verification of the research findings.

Generally, I am much impressed by the environmental attitude and efforts of the major petroleum companies such as Imperial , Gulf and Shell and Canadian Arctic Gas. I am less impressed by the Federal Government's ability to plan energy supply in an environmental and socially acceptable manner.

Finally, I am convinced that Canada has the necessary scientific and engineering skills and attitudes, especially in its youth to accomplish orderly petroleum development in the Arctic. I am concerned, however, that these skills and resources may not be effectively deployed soon enough. My hope is that this Inquiry will ensure effective deployment of these skills and resources to achieve environmentally acceptable petroleum development in the North, ~~which is for all Canadians.~~

Thank you.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

The second part of the paper presents the results of the study. It includes a detailed analysis of the data and a discussion of the findings.

The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and provides recommendations for future research. It also includes a conclusion and a list of references.

The fourth part of the paper provides a detailed analysis of the data and a discussion of the findings. It includes a conclusion and a list of references.

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SUBMISSION OF THE  
CANADIAN COUNCIL OF LIBERAL CONGREGATIONS - YOUTH  
TO  
THE MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

Mr. Commissioner:

We, representing Canadian Reform Jewish Youth across Ontario and Quebec, are pleased to be able to address the Commission. It is hoped that by adding our voice to that of other concerned Canadians, we can show our support for the native people of the Northwest Territories.

We are a people who know well the importance of land. Our ties to our land are ancient, and celebrated in history. So too are the ties of the Dene and Inuit.

We are a people who know the face of hatred too well. Too often have we seen our fate decided by insensitive governments..

We are a people who care about and worry over the preservation of our culture. We know what it is to watch traditions passed from parent to child, and from child to grand-child..

We feel that we can empathize with the native people of this country, and understand their hopes and desires.

Therefore, we respectfully urge this Commission to recommend that the Government truly listen to the wishes of the Dene and Inuit, and that no pipeline be built before a just and equitable land settlement is made with the native people of the Northwest Territories..



We hope, sir, as Canadians and as Jews,  
that this will be the last time that the rights and culture of  
any group will be threatened by thoughtlessness and insensitivity.

Respectfully submitted for  
The Canadian Council of Liberal Congregations - Youth  
by Michael Abramsky, President,  
League of Temple Sinai Senior Youth, Toronto



SPADINA-BLOOR-BATHURST-INTER CHURCH COUNCIL

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
Resources Building, P.O. Box 2817  
5009 - 51st. St.  
Yellowknife, N.W.T.  
XOE 1H0

May 20, 1976

(submitted at Holiday Inn, downtown Toronto)

We are a group of eight churches\* in the mid-Toronto area, who co-operate in a number of social service projects. Members from each church, both clergy and lay, meet once monthly under rotating chairmanship for business, information sharing and worship. At our regular meeting on May 20, 1976, the following resolution was passed:

We wish to express concern that the rights of native people be respected and not further subordinated to the needs of our technological economy. We ask the Government of Canada to move with extreme caution in making decisions about development in the North.

We have been told much of the benefits of rapid access to Northern oil and gas, benefits that would come mostly to us as residents of the Southern urban settlements. We want to stress emphatically that the environment, and the culture and lifestyle of the people of the North, are of greater importance to us than the above mentioned benefits.

\*

Walmer Rd. Baptist; Trinity United; Society of Friends (Quakers); Bloor St. United; St. Peters R.C.; St. Thomas Anglican; Bathurst United; Korean United.



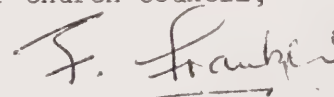


We therefore urge the Government to give careful hearing to the many Native submissions which have been made to the Berger Commission regarding the very complex social, economic and environmental issues, and we expect these submissions to make a real difference in the final decisions.

In any event we urge that our Government take seriously the importance of settling all of the Native Land Claims before proceeding with any pipeline construction.

In brief, we wish to add our voices to those of thousands of Canadians when we urge our Government to put the long term future of the North and its people ahead of any short term profit to the economy.

Respectfully submitted  
for Spadina-Bloor-Bathurst-Inter Church Council,



F. FRANKLIN  
Chairman pro tem

60 Lowther Ave.  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5R 1C7

920-5213 or 922-6128



SUBMISSION  
OF  
THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY  
TO THE  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
(Mr. Justice Thomas R. Berger, Commissioner)

TORONTO PUBLIC HEARINGS  
May, 1976.



The Consumers' Gas Company, directly and through subsidiary corporations, is engaged in the distribution of natural gas to residential, commercial and industrial customers in areas of central and eastern Ontario, principally greater Metropolitan Toronto, the Niagara Peninsula, Ottawa and Brockville and in addition, the City of Hull, Quebec and adjacent municipalities and St. Lawrence County in northern New York State. Consumers is one of Canada's largest distributors of natural gas, with sales of 311 billion cubic feet to 491,000 customers during its 1975 fiscal year. The areas served by Consumers in Ontario and Quebec have a population exceeding four million people, more than 18% of Canada's total population, and include the greatest concentration of industry, people and purchasing power in Canada.

In addition, directly and through associated corporations, such as Home Oil Company Limited and its subsidiaries and associates, Consumers is engaged in the exploration for and the production and transportation of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, in the underground storage and marketing of natural gas liquids and in the underground storage of natural gas. Both Consumers and Home Oil are members of "Delta Five", which is participating in a drilling programme in the Mackenzie River Delta and Beaufort Basin area.





Consumers is wholly dependent upon Canadian sources for its natural gas supply, almost all of which it purchases from TransCanada PipeLines Limited. At the present time, Consumers is not able to contract for volumes of natural gas over and above 1974/75 contract levels. In Consumers' opinion, natural gas from frontier areas, such as the Mackenzie River Delta and Beaufort Basin, must be connected to the markets of Consumers and others as soon as possible, if the natural gas requirements of those markets are to be satisfied.

The necessity of securing an adequate future supply of natural gas at a reasonable cost, to satisfy the growing energy requirements of its market areas, led Consumers to join the Gas Arctic - Northwest Project Study Group in December, 1972. Consumers believes that the Arctic Gas proposal represents the most viable and economic transmission system presently advanced to connect Mackenzie River Delta and Beaufort Basin gas reserves to markets in southern Canada in an orderly and timely fashion. Consumers has conditionally agreed to invest up to \$68 million in the equity of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited, to aid in financing the Canadian portion of the Arctic Gas system.

As an intervenor in the hearings now being conducted by the National Energy Board and the Federal Power Commission to consider the Arctic Gas and competing proposals, Consumers



recognizes that questions of natural gas supply and requirements, as well as those of economic feasibility and of public convenience and necessity, are matters for those tribunals to determine.

The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry has been charged by the Government of Canada to inquire into and to report upon the terms and conditions that, in its opinion, should be imposed in respect of any right-of-way granted across Crown lands in the Yukon and Northwest Territories for the purposes of the proposed pipeline. If Canada is to continue to grow and prosper, to the benefit of all Canadians, the natural gas reserves in its north must be connected to the markets in its south which require that new source of energy. If the terms and conditions recommended by this Inquiry are unduly onerous, for example as to the timing and method of construction and operation of the proposed pipeline, Consumers fears that the feasibility of the project will be eroded or even destroyed, to the detriment of Canada and all Canadians, whether they be resident in the north or in the south.

Consumers appreciates that this Inquiry is to have regard to the social, environmental and economic impact in the Yukon and Northwest Territories of the construction, operation and subsequent abandonment of the pipeline. The impact of the pipeline on Canada's north is indeed of concern to all Canadians, and the great preponderance of the evidence



adduced before this Inquiry has dealt with that subject. Concern for the north, however, should not, and must not, prohibit an equally full and complete assessment of the impact of the pipeline in southern Canada. One area of this country must not be viewed in isolation, to the benefit or detriment of other areas. In Consumers' view, a full and complete assessment must include consideration of the consequences to southern Canada of failure to construct the pipeline in an orderly and timely fashion.

It is Consumers' opinion that the continued growth and prosperity of Canada as a whole is dependent upon the availability of adequate supplies of energy at a reasonable cost. Connection of Mackenzie River Delta and Beaufort Basin gas reserves to southern markets via the Arctic Gas system, at the earliest possible time, will aid Canada's balance of payments position by generating transmission revenues from the United States and decreasing Canada's dependence on foreign hydrocarbon energy supplies, thus enhancing continued growth of Canada's economy to the benefit of all Canadians.

Consumers' market areas, with a population of more than four million people and a great concentration of industry, are reliant upon energy for their continued welfare. A large segment of those energy requirements is provided by natural gas in all sectors of the market: residential,



commercial and industrial. Recognizing that imprudent and inefficient use of all energy sources must be discontinued, Consumers has implemented programmes designed to encourage all classes of its customers to conserve natural gas.

It is, however, too early to measure the impact of conservation on the historic level of energy consumption. Change to a conserver society will not be immediate, no matter how great the motivation. Indeed, any abrupt change in energy consumption patterns would have severe repercussions, both economic and social. Even with conservation, as Canada's economy expands, energy requirements will grow. This fact remains: if Canada is to maintain and hopefully increase its economic well-being, the new source of energy contained in the gas reserves of the Mackenzie River Delta and Beaufort Basin area must be connected to markets in southern Canada at the earliest possible opportunity. Furthermore, timely access to markets is a fundamental prerequisite to continued exploration for and development of hydrocarbons in that area, to provide a continuing source of energy for Canada.

It is apparent to Consumers that terms and conditions for the pipeline designed solely to serve the interests of Canada's north, without regard to the interests of other





Canadians, will not benefit, and may severely harm, Canada as a nation and all of its people. The desire of the native peoples and others resident in the north to protect and maintain their lifestyle and to secure a just and reasonable settlement of land claims is no more legitimate than is the desire of those resident in the south to protect and maintain their lifestyle and to secure adequate supplies of energy at a reasonable cost. Resolution of one must not impair resolution of the other.

In summary, Consumers believes that expeditious construction and operation of the Arctic Gas pipeline, under terms and conditions which reasonably satisfy the legitimate concerns and interests of both north and south, is vital and necessary to serve Canada as a nation and to benefit all Canadians.



Statement to

the MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

by

the Committee for Justice and Liberty Foundation

Toronto

May 26, 1976

C.J.L. Foundation  
229 College Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5T 1R4  
(416) 979-2443



Mr. Commissioner:

The Committee for Justice and Liberty Foundation (CJL Foundation) heartily thanks you for this opportunity to express our views on the proposed Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline.

We begin with a brief description of the CJL Foundation.

#### History and Purpose

Originally incorporated on April 18, 1963 to provide legal and political help to minority groups in the areas of labour and education, CJL's purpose was broadened in 1973.

Via research and interaction with its members and with Christians in the political, business, academic and professional worlds, CJL seeks to develop political, economic and social policies and action programs based on the Christian principles of justice, stewardship, love and compassion.

Via publications, educational meetings and participation in public hearings CJL seeks to make its contribution to the ongoing formulation of political, economic, and social policy in Canada.

After reorganization energy research was our first major project.





### Membership

CJL's 1,000 members reside in all parts of Canada, with the major concentrations in Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario. The members pay an annual membership fee of \$25, plus a matching donation of \$25, elect a nine-person Board of Directors and, via the Annual Meeting and periodic regional meetings, participate in policy making.

### Finances

The 1975 Budget was \$90,000 and the 1976 Budget estimate is \$102,000. Membership fees and donations constitute CJL revenue.

### Publications

Five thousand copies of CJL's 16-page bimonthly Newsletter are distributed to members and other interested persons including MPs and MLAs. In addition, CJL periodically publishes a Political Service Bulletin which contains commentary on major Canadian issues.

### "OF GREAT NATIONAL IMPORTANCE"

In addition to making this presentation CJL is participating in the National Energy Board (NEB) hearings on applications to build a Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline. With many other Canadians, we share the view expressed in these words of the NEB.

...the issues to be determined are of great national importance, of great complexity and of great interest to all Canadians, including bodies politic, communities, bodies corporate and associations.

(NEB Order GH-1-76)



The matter is critical, because it will determine much more than proposals to build a pipeline. Crucial issues such as the rights of Native Canadians and the preservation of the fragile environment of Canada's North are at stake. Decisions on these matters will either reaffirm a high-energy-consuming, economic-growth-maximizing way of life or point toward a new set of values, geared to human growth as opposed to economic growth for its own sake.

Commissioner Berger, growing numbers of Canadians are looking to you with the hope and trust that your report will help ensure that this critically important matter will be resolved in a manner that contributes to the total wellbeing of all Canadians as opposed to the material wealth of the applicant companies.

Accordingly, we urge you to develop your recommendations and to urge the Cabinet to make its decision on the basis of a framework designed to determine whether or not the proposed pipeline will contribute to meeting the full range of human needs critical to the healthy development of Canadian society.

The second part of this presentation will be an attempt to develop the framework within which CJL believes the pipeline decision should be made.

In the first part we argue that on a southern supply-demand basis, we have the time to make a responsible decision with full citizen participation and state why we believe it is critical that we take the time to do so.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. The third part of the paper concludes the study and provides some final thoughts on the research.

The study was conducted using a qualitative research design. The data was collected through interviews with participants who were selected through purposive sampling. The data was then analyzed using thematic analysis to identify the main themes and sub-themes. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

The first theme identified was the importance of the study. Participants emphasized the need for more research in this area and the potential benefits of the study. The second theme was the methodology used in the study. Participants discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the research design and the data collection methods.

The results of the study show that there are several key factors that influence the outcomes of the research. These factors include the quality of the data, the reliability of the methods, and the expertise of the researchers. The implications of the findings suggest that there is a need for more research in this area and that the study has provided valuable insights into the topic.

In conclusion, the study has provided a comprehensive overview of the research and its findings. It has identified the key themes and sub-themes and discussed the implications of the results. The study has also provided some final thoughts on the research and the need for more research in this area.

# A TEN-YEAR MORATORIUM ON THE PIPELINE

Perhaps the most critical point we wish to make in this presentation is that you should urge the Cabinet to declare a ten-year moratorium on a decision with respect to the proposed Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline and on all other proposals to transport frontier oil and gas south. The moratorium period is required if Parliament and the Canadian public are to engage in the kind of informed discussion and thorough decision-making that this critical matter requires.

A ten-year delay need not result in domestic shortages. Provided the Government makes responsible decisions from the available options, we submit that domestic gas supply and deliverability is secure for 34 years -- until 2010.

Our conclusion is based on the following considerations:

I	<u>Established non-frontier reserves</u>	
	--The NEB estimate of established non-frontier reserves is 60.6 tcf. ( <u>Canadian Natural Gas Supply &amp; Requirements</u> , p.33). Assuming they are deliverable, this supply is sufficient, even with growing domestic demand and the meeting of existing export commitments for 17 years	17 years
II	<u>Conservation by waste elimination</u>	4 years
III	<u>Conservation by a reduction in the domestic use increase from 2.2 times to 1.5 times by 1988</u>	3 years
IV	<u>Export cutback of 10 tcf</u>	7 years
V	<u>Acceptance of Alberta swap proposal</u>	3 years
	Total	<u>34 years</u>



I ESTABLISHED NON-FRONTIER RESERVES

+17 years

In its 1975 natural gas supply report the National Energy Board estimated established non-frontier natural gas reserves at 60.6 trillion cubic feet (tcf). This is sufficient to meet growing domestic demand and existing export commitments for 17 years.

The reserve figures on the basis of which the NEB came to its conclusions are almost two years old. When those figures are updated (as they will be in Phase IV of the current NEB Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline hearings) to reflect the results of recent Alberta and other southern Canadian drilling activity, there is every reason to believe the picture will be even more encouraging.

The NEB gas supply report said that established southern reserves could not be delivered quickly enough to meet the gap developing between supply and demand. However, the major pipeline companies in western Canada, Westcoast Transmission Company Ltd., and Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co. Ltd., now dispute the NEB's findings.

In testimony before the House of Commons Standing Committee on National Resources and Public Works on December 9, 1975, Westcoast Transmission, a Foothills supporter, developed the thesis that:

...undue haste is both unnecessary and imprudent in this vital matter. There is a process by which interim arrangements can be made to supply gas. (Minutes, #47, p.5)

In discussing the interim arrangement, Westcoast referred to a study submitted to the NEB gas supply hearings by Mr. R. R. McDaniel, a well-known and respected Calgary consultant and reservoir engineer,





and said:

...even if we cut to 25% of what he said is available (it) would take care of our Canadian requirements well into the 1980's. I recognize that Mr. McDaniel's study has been criticised in many areas as requiring considerable outlay of capital for short-term utilization of facilities but our suggestion and my own personal thought is that Mr. McDaniel's study can be well utilized by Canada on a much reduced basis than that which he had suggested, requiring far less in the way of capital facilities than one might think and still give us the breathing space that Mr. Phillips mentions. (Minutes, #47, pp. 9, 10)

In its April 12, 1976 statement to the NEB Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline hearings, Alberta Gas Trunk Line said:

We shall be giving evidence in Phase IV to show that the whole supply picture in Alberta has changed dramatically over the past year. As a result of increased deliverability from Alberta the emergency need for gas from the Beaufort Basin has vanished. (NEB Transcript, April 12, pp. 117-118)

The NEB estimates (page 34 gas supply report) that 25 tcf will be added to the 60.6 tcf during the next 20 years for a total of 85.6 tcf.

When one considers the emerging evidence with respect to the deliverability of this gas it becomes obvious that our 17-year figure is a very conservative estimate.

## II CONSERVATION BY WASTE ELIMINATION

+4 years

Our second submission is that the reduction of demand by waste elimination can add four years to the natural gas supply from conventional established reserves. The NEB's supply and demand projections assume a 2.3 (low) to a 3.5 (high) times increase in domestic consumption between 1974 and 1994. A July, 1975 background study



issued by the Science Council of Canada, Energy Consumption by F. H. Knelman, concludes that a serious program of waste reduction can result in a saving of 30% of projected 1995 consumption. This cutback, solely through waste reduction, is, in Knelman's words, "not in conflict with economic goals or objectives." Such waste reduction efforts would add four years to the supply projections.

III CONSERVATION BY REDUCTION IN THE DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION  
INCREASE FROM 2.2 TIMES TO 1.5 TIMES BY 1988 +3 years

In introducing the Federal Government's Conservation program, the Hon. Donald S. Macdonald, then Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, said to the House of Commons on February 6, 1975:

...a basic change in our economic course is dictated. Our new course must be the intelligent and careful use of our resources. In a word, conservation. Conservation not just for the short-term, because of the action of OPEC, but conservation for our future and our children's future. We are as a man who has gorged himself, and imperilled his health; it is of no benefit to diet for a week and then go on another binge; we must adhere to a new sensible course of consumption now and into all the future. To continue our analogy, what we seek is not a short-term loss of weight, but a permanent change in our consumption attitudes. (Statement to the House of Commons, Feb. 6, 1975, p.2)

An Energy Strategy for Canada/Policies for Self-Reliance released in April of 1976 says that:

...technically feasible and economically justified conservation measures -- if fully implemented -- might be capable of reducing the increase in energy use to about 2% per year, on average, between 1976-1990. (p.95)



Such a reduction would mean a financial saving of about 7 billion dollars -- about the original estimate CAGPL presented for the cost of its pipeline.

The report also says that "energy conservation provides the most immediate method of relieving our energy problems" (p.28) and that "as a nation, we are at a point in time when it is less costly to save energy than to produce more of it." (p.131)

Our suggestion that there be a reduction in the domestic energy consumption increase from 2.2 times to 1.5 times by 1980 is based on a yearly growth of about 3%, which is a full one percent more than the annual growth rate the government says could be achieved with the full implementation of "technically feasible and economically justified conservation measures."

#### IV RAPID PHASING OUT OF EXPORTS TO THE U.S.A.

+7 years

Long-term export contracts call for the export of 14 tcf between 1974 and 1995. Sections 17(2) and 85 of the National Energy Board Act provide for the reduction and/or elimination of licenced exports if Canadian supply conditions warrant such. If 10 trillion cubic feet of export-earmarked gas were diverted for domestic use, it would add 7 years to Canada's gas supply at 1974/75 consumption rates.

Aware that export cutbacks could add years to Canadian self-sufficiency, it is puzzling that Mr. Macdonald, in his July 16, 1975 statement to the House of Commons said:





I agree with the board's finding that an immediate elimination of gas exports would not provide significant assistance in offsetting or delaying the gas shortage, and in fact could worsen it by discouraging gas exploration and development necessary for future gas supply.

(House of Commons Debates, July 16, 1975, p.7628)

The only rational interpretation for these words is that Mr. Macdonald is acknowledging that the petroleum industry has successfully blackmailed the Government. The industry threatened to curtail exploration and development if the Government **cut back on exports** and the Government gave in.

Could it be that the industry is using the same threat with respect to the Mackenzie Valley project? Will blackmail once again be successful?

The CJL vehemently protests an energy export policy apparently based on moral standards so reprehensible that paying blackmail to multinational petroleum companies is considered more worthy than ending exports -- a step that would help ensure that we have the time to determine a just energy policy for Canada. The enormity of the offense becomes even more apparent when we realize we are talking about deals between nations which together comprise 6% of the world's population and annually devour 40% of the world's energy.

#### V ACCEPTANCE OF ALBERTA'S SWAP PROPOSAL

+ 3 years

The Alberta Government has offered to release, for eastern Canadian consumption, the 30-year natural gas supply it maintains before it will export gas to the other provinces. In return, the Federal Government must make the commitment to deliver to Alberta, at some future date,



an equivalent supply of the same quality natural gas. Acceptance of this offer would add approximately 3 years to future supplies.

We respectfully suggest that adoption of this five-point package is a much more responsible solution to Canada's gas needs than a panic-motivated decision to immediately construct a Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline.

Mr. Commissioner, the people of Canada are entitled to know that they won't "freeze in the dark" unless the pipeline is built. Furthermore, they have a right to participate in a full public discussion leading to an informed decision as to which option will best serve the total wellbeing of Canadians.

Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd. (CAGPL) is presenting one option, the pipeline, and suggesting that the only other option is "freezing in the dark." Ironically the Foothills group of applicants now says there is no real urgency in building the pipeline although they want the go-ahead immediately. Why is there no urgency? Because reserve estimates of 3.5 to 5 tcf in the Mackenzie Delta are far from sufficient to justify an exclusively Canadian line. So the Foothills group is now forced, purely for reasons of self-interest, to acknowledge the option of increased deliverability from southern Alberta.

Mr. Commissioner, we urge you to inform the people of Canada that there are options to the pipeline, such as the option we have presented, and to call for a ten-year moratorium on northern pipelines to give



Canadians the opportunity to discuss and determine the option they wish to follow.

A moratorium on northern pipeline development is critical because a discussion of northern development options requires deep involvement in the current Canadian re-examination of the basic values by which we want to develop as a people. The Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline proposal and the pattern of northern development which it expresses, is based on the very economic-growth values that are now being seriously questioned. With other options available to meet domestic national gas needs until the year 2010, it would be a colossal blunder to approve the pipeline and thereby lock us into a pattern of northern development that will enforce, perhaps irreversibly so, the very value system that has proved so destructive of our lifestyle.

#### THE FADING VALUE SYSTEM

Particularly since W.W. II, Canada has been governed by the obsession that its greatest single need is to maximize economic potential. That view practically reduces all needs to the need to meet economic-growth targets such as an increasing per-capita productivity and an ever-increasing real Gross National Product. This virtual equating of "economic need" with "total human need" is rooted in the one-dimensional Western notion that happiness varies in direct proportion to the abundance of material possession.

Since an abundance of natural resources is essential to maximizing the production of goods and services, Canada's energy policy equates



need with the projected consumption level demanded by a high-energy-using, economic-growth-maximizing society. Accordingly "a common factor of the role of government at whatever level, at whatever time, has been to try to provide an element favourable to the growth of energy industries." (An Energy Policy for Canada, Phase I, p.31) This policy is expressed in low royalty rates and special tax privileges which, in the words of the same report, "are not designed to capture a very high percentage of economic rent," (p.147) and which "create a favourable tax climate for the petroleum industry in comparison, for example, with the manufacturing industry." (p.147)

In essence, the "economic-growth-above-all-else" value system determined that Canada's energy policy would be to estimate demand-- on the basis of past consumption patterns -- and to do whatever was required (usually monetary incentives to private multinational petroleum companies -- a theme continued in an Energy Strategy, Phase II), to ensure that supply will meet the projected demand.

With that single-purposed focus, matters such as environmental protection, the rights and wishes of people in areas where resource development is to take place, and other negative results are considered to be outside the focus of energy policy.

They are viewed as problems to be solved, primarily by money, while decisions made in the narrower framework are being implemented.





CAGPL's application is a good example of the value system which considers economic need of primary importance and human needs of secondary importance - as problems to be cleared up, preferably by money, while the catapillars and trenching machines are rumbling in.

CAGPL says:

The applicant is of the opinion that the demand/supply situation by itself provides a fundamental basis for concluding that the proposed pipeline is in the national interest, and, indeed, that it should be considered a national economic priority.  
(CAGPL application S14b. p.1)

and:

It should be noted that the analysis in this exhibit is predicated on the assumption that the traditional objectives associated with achieving economic growth will continue to prevail, reflecting the basic aspirations of most Canadians to maintain a high level of employment and increase their standard of living. (p. 14b p.2)

Within that framework CAGPL is more than willing to accept any conditions that the Government of Canada might attach to permission to build a pipeline as long as:

1. The conditions don't affect the basic framework which gives priority to economic goals, and
2. the conditions can be met by the payment of money.

This is so because as long as the framework remains, every project that is "economically feasible" will be approved regardless of whether or not it contributes to the satisfaction of other human needs.



In addition, as long as conditions such as the settlement of Native land claims and environmental protection can be settled with money, the energy companies will be co-operative, even eager to do so, because the money will readily be provided via higher prices for fuel and more generous tax and royalty provisions from the government -- in other words, by compulsory extraction from the people of Canada.

Mr. Commissioner, CAGPL's statements clearly state that their application is based on:

1. the assumption that the supply/demand "need" test is the only need test they must meet to qualify for permission to build the pipeline; and
2. that most Canadians continue to endorse and live by the traditional objectives associated with achieving economic growth.

While it is erroneous to claim that human-growth values have replaced the economic-growth ideal, it is as fallacious to suggest that there is unwavering faith in economic growth. However, we believe it accurate to say that human-growth values are "emerging" while economic-growth values are "fading." This shift in values requires, we suggest, that the meeting of a multi-pronged human need test must become the condition precedent for approval of projects like the pipeline.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the reliability of the data.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and anomalies in the data. The text also discusses the importance of data security and the measures taken to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access. The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and recommendations for future research.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the practical application of the research findings. It provides a detailed description of the data collection process, including the selection of the sample and the methods used to gather the data. The text also discusses the challenges faced during the data collection process and the steps taken to overcome them. The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and recommendations for future research.

Before outlining the multi-pronged need test we propose, Mr. Commissioner, I will spend a few moments outlining why we believe economic-growth values are "fading" and human-growth values are "emerging."

The religious pursuit of economic growth as the way to human happiness produced our present socio-economic and political framework, a framework which favors that objective to such an extent that it severely limits the possibilities for the proper and harmonious development of the many non-economic sides of life. Prime Minister Trudeau made some insightful remarks with respect to this matter in his May 12, 1974 address at Duke University. After commenting on the existence of many serious human problems, the Prime Minister said:

This new maturity requires new values. Foremost among them is an acceptance that economic growth and material advantage are not goals to be isolated from the general aim of mankind. The twentieth century devotion to material gain has created an imbalance in the human condition that infects the attitudes of all too many men and women and the policies of most governments. Economic criteria to the exclusion of almost all others are employed as the measurement of individual achievement and of governmental performance. 'Prosperity' is the rallying cry of politicians everywhere. But what of happiness? What of contentment? What of satisfaction? Are we to believe that these are concomitants of economic growth? To anyone who has despaired at endless traffic jams, to anyone who has encountered the obscenity of unplanned urban sprawl, to anyone who grieves over the despoilation of oceans and beaches by needless oil spills--to any of these persons the answer must be no.





The Gross National Product is no measurement of social justice or human dignity, or cultural attainment. Yet in the absence of reliable social indicators we elect governments, formulate foreign policies, offer advice to the world at large --all on the assumption that economic growth is not only an attribute of the good life but is in fact its guarantor. How often in our blindness do we reflect on the fact that those computers calculating the magical GNP, measuring as they do prices of items, regard with equal weight the manufacture of a motor vehicle and the consequences of a fatal automobile accident, marriage and divorce, health and sickness, lawfulness and crime. The computer does so because GNP is the total value of goods and services. So does an autobody shop, a lawyer specializing in divorces, a narcotics ward in a hospital, a prison. Dollar for dollar, a manufacturer of hand-guns is treated no differently than the farmer who cultivates an apple orchard. Nor is the school teacher from the security guard. The paving of a parking lot is indistinguishable from the construction of a public swimming pool. If money is spent, the GNP is enhanced. The economy benefits, but surely not the human condition.

Yet we plan our lives all too often on the assumption that the human condition is capable of measurement, is a reflection of the GNP. And we not only continue the charade, we hold it out as a standard of conduct to the developing nations. We have the arrogance to project our condition, our society, as the universal model.

So indiscriminate are our values that we allow ourselves to be directed by governments on the single assumption that the expenditure of money is a measure of happiness. Yet what does growth of the GNP do to confine or reduce the extent of delinquency of juveniles, corruption in government, monopoly in business, stagnancy in cultural activity, limitations in educational opportunity, pollution in our environment? What solutions does it offer to the presence of violence, or to the absence of equality? Bluntly stated, it does nothing.



Nevertheless, it is this "nothing" that directs our lives. It is this "nothing" that ridicules all too often the warnings of conservationists and the admonitions of theologians. It is this "nothing" that we have the effrontery to export to the newly independent countries under the guise of foreign aid. It is this "nothing" that we have come to worship even as we suspect its falsity and its perversity. This "nothing" we clothe all too often with attractive descriptions: 'progress', 'modernity', 'achievement'. As we do so we admit our woeful weakness in the quality of our words, of our attitudes and of our actions.

Our definition of the good life has become inextricably intertwined with abundance. Abundance which invites waste and obsolescence; which forgives tawdriness and self-indulgence.

The following categories illustrate the serious, undesirable human side effects that accompany the singleminded pursuit of economic growth:

1. At the personal and interpersonal levels, the alarming and still escalating incidence of poverty, alcoholism (a front page report in the May 12 edition of The Toronto Star reported that 1 in 14 industrial workers and executives are alcoholics), drug addiction and suicide, added to the rapid breakdown of interpersonal relationships like friendship and marriage, combined with emotional trauma and street and political crime, are ever present symptoms of that distress. How's that for progress?



2. At the national and regional level the singleminded pursuit of economic growth creates a situation in which resource-rich areas become hinterlands to supply raw materials which industrialized, urban areas need to fuel their production systems. The rights of self-determination of minority regions and peoples are denied for the sake of the economic advancement of a minority economic elite. The same is true for Canada as a whole in relationship to the United States.
3. In terms of economic disparity it means, in the words of the Hon. Donald Mac Donald, former Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources:

My department has forecast that the investment bill to provide new energy sources for Canadians over the next decade will be more than \$100,000,000. This means that the proportion of Gross National Expenditure going towards energy development would nearly double to 6% from the average rate during the 1960's. In human terms, this means less capital proportionately to build new housing, new schools and other needed social development. (Statement to the House of Commons. Feb. 6, 1975)

- In effect this means that the "advantages" of continuing a high rate of energy development will go to upper- and middle-class Canadians and Americans, and the disadvantages will go to the lower and poverty level Canadians.
4. At the international level it means that the western world's exploitation of Third-World resources seriously interferes with the possibilities Third-World peoples



have of using the share of the world's natural resources intended for them. Starvation, malnutrition, disease and economic and cultural poverty are some of the more obvious results.

5. At the international level it also means that the finite supply of non-renewable resources has been and is being used so rapidly that serious shortages are imminent. The religious determination to control these dwindling resources is one of the major factors in persistent and escalating international tension.
6. With respect to the natural environment, the need to maintain the natural balances of the eco-system and the need to care for and replenish the earth has been neglected to such an extent that very serious pollution, resource shortage and natural imbalance problems exist.

No one consciously aimed for these results. They are, in fact, generally viewed as the undesirable but necessary trade-offs required to achieve the aggregate increases in the Gross National Product required in order for the economic benefits to trickle down to every member of society. And, in theory, once society achieved "quantity" it could presumably turn its attention to the "quality of human life."

The haunting question is: What happened to those promises? An honest appraisal shows we have failed to achieve even a quantity lifestyle for a vast majority of people both in Canada and around the world. It is also becoming apparent that the relative few





who have quantity don't have happiness; and in many instances their quantity has been achieved at the expense of the very basic food, shelter and clothing needs of the vast majority of people both in North America and around the world.

Reality is showing that attempts to concentrate on quantity before quality are inherently self-defeating. The position that the quantity of material possessions is the key to human happiness is a religious commitment. It leads the faithful to believe that happiness, although not yet achieved, must be just one more -- increase in GNP, or just one more pipeline, or just one more high energy using gadget around the corner.

Admitting that material possessions are not the way to happiness requires the confession that our gods have failed us, a confession as abhorrent to doctrinaire economic-growth advocates as a denial of the virgin birth is to fundamentalist Christians. Yet many people are making that confession as a matter of principle. Others are driven more by the pragmatic argument that the realities of our day (increasing energy costs, the decreasing supply of fossil fuel, the realization that old values have faded and new values are emerging) are forcing a change in values.

We submit that the following eight needs constitute a multi-pronged need test consistent with emerging values. Furthermore we urge that this need test be used to determine whether or not either applicant should be granted permission to build the proposed gas pipeline.



### NEED I

To promote the human wellbeing of all Canadians, instead of the economic and material advantage of:

1. the private multinational petroleum companies that control and gain excessive profits from the development of public resources; and
2. the economic elite whose consumption habits are fed at the expense and to the detriment of the vast majority of Canadians.

### NEED II

Within the context of Need I, to determine future domestic demand for all energy, including natural gas, on the basis of the emerging public values of stable economic growth, conservation of non-renewable resources and the development of renewable energy resources, rather than assessing domestic demand on the basis of the fading values of maximum economic growth and rapid consumption of non-renewable resources.

### NEED III

Natural gas, a non-renewable fuel, should supply an increasingly smaller percentage of our total energy demand and renewable energy sources should supply an increasingly larger percentage of that demand.



NEED IV

The United States should be encouraged to embrace the principles of stable economic growth, conservation of non-renewable resources and the development of renewable energy sources. A drastic reduction in exports of Canadian natural gas to the United States is one concrete suggested form of encouragement.

NEED V

Conventional natural gas reserves south of the 60th parallel should be used to meet short-term requirements. The delivery of northern natural gas should only be considered if a full public inquiry shows that southern gas cannot be delivered in sufficient quantities to meet "normative" demand projections.

NEED VI

If Need V is established, the need to show that proven reserves in the Mackenzie Delta justify a pipeline.

NEED VII

To ensure a just, non-pressured settlement of Native Peoples' land claims. A just settlement involves adoption of the framework set out in the Dené Declaration. We suggest that any settlement which stipulates extinguishment of title and payment of money is by its very nature unjust.





NEED VIII

To ensure, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the fragile northern eco-system will not be adversely affected by the building of a natural gas pipeline and related activities.

Mr. Commissioner, our conclusion is that neither of the applicants can meet even one of the tests, let alone meet all eight! Our conclusion is based on a study of the materials submitted by the applicants both to your Inquiry and to the NEB and on reading the transcripts of both hearings.

Accordingly we urge you, Mr. Commissioner, to make the following recommendations to the Government:

1. That the need test we have outlined be the test the applicants must meet;
2. that the applicants cannot meet any of the eight needs and accordingly should not be given permission to build a pipeline; and
3. that the Government should declare a ten-year moratorium on northern pipelines.

Furthermore we suggest that you recommend that the moratorium is essential for the following reasons:

I

Public Inquiries structured and conducted as you have this inquiry should be conducted with respect to:

- (a) the supply and deliverability of Canada's south of 60° conventional oil and gas reserves;



- (b) the competence of the NEB to protect the public interest in matters of resource development; and
- (c) the ownership, profit, tax and royalty aspects of petroleum companies that operate in Canada.

Implicit in our request for Inquiries with respect to a & b is our lack of confidence in the NEB's competence to adequately and independently represent the public interest.

We suggest that our lack of confidence is justified because the people of Canada have not been given a rational explanation of the NEB's dramatic switch from its "abundant oil and gas reserves" pre-1974 position to its "imminent shortages" post-1974 position. What certainty is there that the "established conventional deliverability problem" 1975 position will not switch to a "no established conventional deliverability problem" position once Canadian frontier gas is on stream?

We believe this switch focuses the following important dilemma.

If the NEB does its own reserve calculations from raw drilling data the dramatic 1974 reversal can only be explained in two ways:

1. The industry supplies the NEB with only the raw data they wish to release. In effect this means the NEB does rely completely on managed data supplied by the industry.



2. If the NEB does have access to all the raw data,  
then the NEB is obviously incompetent to interpret  
such for the public interest.

We reiterate that we question whether it is responsible to rely on the NEB's conclusion with respect to deliverability of established conventional reserves when no credible explanation has been tendered with respect to **its** dramatic switch in the previous reserve category. This is particularly important knowing that the Foothills group of applicants is switching its position with respect to "South of 60" Deliverability."

We suggest that it is entirely consistent with past experience to assert that the NEB will announce a miraculous solution to the deliverability problem from conventional producing areas about the time Arctic gas comes on stream. Is it too cynical to suggest that the solution at that time will be "well we can export the surplus gas to the United States."

The following grounds are offered in support of Inquiry request (c):

- (a) The people of Canada have made, via extremely attractive federal and provincial tax and royalty provisions extended on their behalf, huge investments in the private and predominantly foreign controlled multinational oil companies entrusted with the development of public resources. The people of Canada are entitled to a full accounting of past performance prior to entrusting the private and



predominantly foreign controlled multi-national applicants with the massive project proposed. The public accounting should, among others, include the following matters:

- i The real annual profits since 1945, including in the case of the multi-national companies, a breakdown into Canadian, United States and foreign profit;
- ii the annual dollar amounts channelled into the United States or other foreign head office countries since 1945;
- iii the actual annual dollar amounts paid in Canadian taxes since 1945; and
- iv the past and present fiscal and monetary policies governing the petroleum industry.

- (b) Recent discussions at the Provincial and Federal levels have included a variety of proposals related to setting up publicly owned and operated companies for future resource development. A decision on the merits of such proposals should await the full public accounting called for in (a) above. It is in the public interest to thoroughly examine alternative possibilities before deciding to continue to entrust private and predominantly foreign controlled, multi-national companies with the development of Canada's vast public resources.

## II

To ensure a just, non-pressured settlement of Native land claims. We believe adoption of the framework set out in the Dené Declaration





is a prerequisite to a just settlement. We suggest that the adoption of any framework which stipulates extinguishment of title will lead to an unjust settlement;

### III

To examine the relative merits of proposed oil and gas pipelines from both the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Island areas;

### IV

To determine without question the effects of pipeline and related construction on all aspects of plant, animal, bird and fish life in the North;

### V

Perhaps of most importance from C.J.L.'s vantage point is that the ten-year moratorium should be used for the development of a new National Energy Policy for Canada. We believe that the question of the need for frontier gas must be decided on the basis of an energy policy which expresses conservation rather than consumption values. The question of public necessity and convenience can no longer be answered in terms of the economic-growth values that have governed Canada since World War II. It must be answered in terms of human growth values. We believe Canada's national energy policy should emerge with the following objectives:



1. A substantial reduction in the increase in the per-capita growth of energy consumed in Canada through both waste-elimination and demand-reduction programs;
2. a concerted national effort to develop alternative sources of energy;
3. honouring the rights of Native Canadians with respect to the involvement of their land and culture in projects designed to provide fuel for southern consumption;
4. full satisfaction that eco-systems will not be adversely affected prior to the commencement of any energy project;
5. the setting of just royalty and tax provisions to ensure that private companies develop public resources for public, rather than private benefit;
6. the equitable use of natural resource revenues to enhance total human wellbeing;
7. rapid curtailment and eventual stoppage of oil and gas exports to the United States; and
8. the export of energy at below-international prices to struggling Third-World countries.

We believe this energy policy expresses a firm determination to engage in the stewardly management of Canada's natural resources. And while--as reaction to the Prime Minister's recent remarks about the need for new values confirms--it would be erroneous to claim that human-growth values have replaced the economic growth ideal,



be as fallacious to suggest that there is unwavering faith in uncontrolled economic growth. Discussion about the need for conserver values and activity designed to implement those values has been underway in Canada for several years.

For some two years now the CJL Foundation has advocated the need for a full public discussion about whether Canada should continue its unthinking commitment to (what we believe to be) the erroneous belief that human happiness increases in direct proportion to economic growth. In addition to the rapid and wasteful depletion of non-renewable natural resources which this one-dimensional commitment to a "quantity" lifestyle brings, we submit it also makes a direct contribution to increasing human misery as development of interpersonal relationships and the deepening of social and cultural awareness are ignored for the sake of economic growth.

CJL advocates a transition to a multidimensional "quality" lifestyle which emphasizes human growth based on principles such as stewardship, justice, love and compassion. We stress these principles and "human" as opposed to "economic" growth because we believe such is consistent with CJL's Christian commitment to love and serve God and our neighbours in every aspect of our lives, including the socio-economic and political areas.





Mr. Commissioner, Canada is in a stage of transition. We must take the time to reflect on the present and to determine our future lifestyle. And time requires a moratorium on massive projects like the Mackenzie Valley pipeline which are based on the very values that are now being questioned by so many people. Accordingly we urge you to recommend such a moratorium to the Government of Canada.

Respectfully,

prepared by John A. Olthuis, Research and Policy Director,  
presented by Gerald Vandezande, Executive Director.



SUBMISSION  
of  
INTERCHURCH WORLD DEVELOPMENT STUDY GROUP  
of  
BRAMPTON AND AREA  
to  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE ENQUIRY  
TORONTO

May 26, 1976

Quint Ferri

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE ENQUIRY  
EXHIBIT NO. C461 A E May 26/76  
Toronto, Ontario  
PUT IN BY Q. Ferri



We, the Interchurch World Development Study Group of Brampton and Area, support in general the entire brief of Project North, the Interchurch report on Northern Development.

We especially want to emphasize the following:

1. that a moral decision is involved, not merely one of political or economic expediency
2. that a moratorium of 10 to 15 years is necessary

With regard to the moral question we must consider that -- the plight of the Native people is a cause for shame to all Canadians.

-- the Dene claim is based on intensive use of the land by them and their ancestors from time immemorial. Two-thirds of the total native labour force depend on fur-trapping and caribou hunting as a primary source of cash income. These activities are endangered by large-scale development. The land has never been validly surrendered by treaty. Therefore we urge that the land claims be settled before development of the area is started.

-- Instead of exploiting Northern resources hastily and recklessly to satisfy the demands of our consumer society we should emphasize conservation of our current resources.

-- The Canadian public deserve and should demand honesty from the Federal Government concerning the amount of energy still available. We question the immediacy of the need for oil and gas from the MacKenzie Delta.

-- It is vital that citizens have a sense of the Government's responsiveness to their concerns and objectives. Southern Canadians have been encouraged by the recognition of their concerns through the delay of the construction of the Spadina Expressway and the Pickering Airport as a result of organized protest. We believe



that the Native people should not have to accept paternalistic decisions made by outsiders, but should have the experience of influencing Government decisions.

A Moratorium on development is essential to achieve several objectives. It would provide time

- to settle the Native land claims before any construction began;
- to ensure that the ecology would be adequately protected and to consult the Native people of the North, whose understanding of the land has never been considered;
- to explore alternative forms of energy.

No Canadian will escape adverse results of unwise large-scale development. Pipeline construction could cause massive inflation. Our tax-dollars, which could be spent in more useful ways (e.g. health care and education) would be used to finance a questionable gigantic project, with the profits going south of our border.

In conclusion, we feel that the Government must listen to the Native people as they demand the right to participate as equals in the future economy and society of Canada.





Brief of the Interchurch World Development Study Group,  
endorsed by the following people:

Miss Ellen Ridley  
Mrs. Marion Bowman

John Nichols

Belmont Atkinson

Ruth Thompson

Bessie Bowman

Myra Allen

Heather Haugh

Ellen Veltch

Jean Bruce

John Brown

Lynn Bax

Marion MacGregor

Quinto Ferri

John Lillie

Viran Howes

Linda Ruth

J. S. MacLugan

$$1 \text{ cu. ft.} = 1,000 \text{ BTU}$$

$$1 \text{ Mcf} = 1,000,000 \text{ BTU}$$


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A CONCEPT OF NATIVE TITLE

By

Leroy Little Bear

University of Lethbridge

Lethbridge, Alberta

Submitted to the

Berger Commission

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry



Presently in Canada the issue of aboriginal rights, Indian title, and land claims by the Indian people are issues that to the people of Canada are major concerns. These issues are of a major concern not only because if recognized as legitimate and legal it means the payment of large sums of money by the people of Canada to the Natives of this country, but they also have implications for the development and exploitation of the natural resources especially oil and gas, and for the ecology. But so far, the Canadian Government, nor the people at large, have come to grips with these issues. It is probably more correct to say that they do not want to come to grips with them.

The courts of Canada have had several opportunities to deal with the issues, but not unlike the government, they, too, have avoided dealing directly with the issues. They find one technicality or another to dismiss a case.

In regards to land, aboriginal rights includes native title, and land claims almost exclusively deals with the issue of native title. In this short paper, the writer will attempt to present a concept of native title for purposes of educating those people who are in a position to do something about these issues.

Three recent court decisions have attempted to deal with native title: *Calder v. Attorney General of British Columbia*,<sup>1</sup> referred to in layman's terms as the "Nishga Case"; *Kanatewat v. James Bay Development Corporation*,<sup>2</sup> and its sequel, *James Bay Development Corporation v. Kanatewat*,<sup>3</sup>





better known as the James Bay Cases; and Re Paulette and the Registrar of Land Titles.<sup>4</sup>

In the Calder case, the Supreme Court of Canada held against the Nishga Indians of British Columbia. Their holding was to the effect that if the Nishgas had title, this title had long ago been extinguished by adverse acts on the part of the British Crown. The Court, also, reasoned that Indian title does not exist independent of legislation recognizing it. But the court did not define native title.

At the superior court level of the James Bay cases, the judge held that Indians had aboriginal title. But the Quebec Court of Appeals reversed the superior court's decision, and in essence, held that there is no such thing as aboriginal title. They reasoned that no treaties had ever been signed in the James Bay area, therefore, no native title exists. But this, of course, is ridiculous reasoning because treaties are a means of extinguishing Indian title and not a means of creating it. But both courts did not define Indian title.

In the Paulette case, the judge in handing down his decision on whether the Indians of the Northwest Territories could lodge a caveat in regards to the land they were claiming, he held that arguably the Indians had a legally recognizable interest in the land in spite of the fact that the area claimed was covered by a treaty.<sup>5</sup> He reasoned that the Treaty could not be interpreted as a total surrender and should be looked at as a peace and friendship treaty. At the Court of Appeals level, again, the lower court's decision was reversed. The Court of Appeals in essence held



that a caveat could not be lodged against a sovereign without its permission. Here again the courts did not define native title.

Important as these decisions are and the implications they have for aboriginal rights in Canada, the single most important decision is *St. Catherine's Milling and Lumber Co. v. The Queen*.<sup>6</sup> The decision was handed down by the Privy Council. The Council held "that the tenure of the Indians was a personal and usufructuary right, dependent on the goodwill of the sovereign"; that there has been all along vested in the Crown a substantial and paramount estate, underlying the Indians' title, which became a plenum dominium whenever that title was surrendered or otherwise extinguished". In other words, the British Crown, prior to the discovery of North America, has always had title to the lands in North America in an a priori sense. The results of the St. Catherine's Milling and Lumber Co. case is that the British by simply setting foot on North America and planting a rag attached to a pole on the shores acquired the title to Indian lands.

This ritual, i.e. the coming ashore and the planting of a flag and the claiming of the land for the Monarch, is sometimes referred to as "Discovery". The Doctrine of Discovery is one justification for claiming fee simple title to lands in North America. But the doctrine has been abused, misconstrued, and misinterpreted by the white man. Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court, and one of the first to use the Concept of Discovery in his decisions, said in the *Johnson and Graham's lessee v. MacIntosh* case<sup>7</sup> that discovery was a doctrine meant to apply to the European powers for their own orderly conduct in dealing with the aboriginal people of North America. Hence, discovery was not meant to apply



to the Indians. It was not meant to mean fee simple ownership. To the contrary, discovery can be analogized to a 'business franchise'. Just as a business franchise gives exclusive rights to the owner of the franchise to enter into business relations with people within the geographic area of the franchise as against others from the same company and selling the same product, discovery was meant to give a European power who came to the shores of North America to deal exclusively with the Indians whose territory covered or included the particular area discovered by a European power. A right to deal with people certainly does not give ownership to their property.

Just in passing, Section 91(24) of the B.N.A. Act which states that the Federal Government has jurisdiction over Indians and lands reserved for Indians, can also be analogized to a business franchise. It gives exclusive right to the Federal Government to enter into special relationships with the Indians as against the provinces. Section 91(24) should not be interpreted as a dictatorial power that the Federal Government has over Indians. Such an interpretation is a step backward in human rights and constitutional law.

Before moving on, the writer would like to consider two separate but not unrelated fundamental questions. Firstly, in regards to the reasoning of the Privy Council in the St. Catherine's Milling and Lumber Co. case, the writer would like to ask, "What is property?" Most authorities would define property to be the relationship that people have about a thing. Taking this definition and applying it to the statement by the Privy Council that the Crown has always had underlying title to the lands in question, how





is it possible to have a relationship about a thing, in this case, land, which a people do not know exists?

In regards to the doctrine of discovery, if interpreted as giving fee simple ownership, rather than being in the nature of a franchise, then should not the doctrine have a geographic limitation, in the same way that the Royal Proclamation of 1763 has been held not to apply to terra incognita?

When it comes to a consideration of native title, most authorities reason that Indians have no concept of property ownership and therefore, how could they have title? But this is nonsense! It is high time the Government and the Courts stop using as premises false reasonings such as "personal and usufructuary right dependent on the good will of the sovereign" for stare decisis sake. At one time reasonings such as were forwarded in the St. Catherine's Milling and Lumber Co. case may have held water and we can, at least, give them the benefit of the doubt because people probably did not know any better. But we know better today, and we know different. At least, we claim to be one of the most advanced societies this world has ever known. It is time we put our intelligence to work in a way that will do justice to our claim!

In order to understand the property concepts of any society, one must have some appreciation of the overall philosophy or habitual thought of that society. By habitual thought, the writer means the philosophical premises that are basic to a culture; premises that a society uses to relate to the world. The habitual thought of Western Occidental society is very linear and singular. A good example of linear things is Western Occidental society's concept of time. Time is conceptualized as a straight line. If





one attempted to picture "time" in his mind, he would see something like a river flowing toward and on past him. What is behind is the past. What is immediately around him is the present. The future is upstream. But one cannot see very far upstream because of a waterfall, the waterfall symbolizing the barrier to knowing the future. This line of time is conceptualized as quantity, especially as lengths made of units. A length of time is envisioned as a row of similar units.

A logical and inherent characteristic of this concept of time is that once a unit of the river of time flows past, that particular unit never returns.....it is gone forever. This characteristic lends itself to other concepts such as "wasting time", "making up time", "buying time", "being on time", which are unique to Western Occidental society.

Another characteristic of this linear concept of time is that each unit of time is totally different and independent of similar units. Consequently, each day is considered a different unit, and thus a different day. Every day is a new day, every year is a new year. From this the reader can readily understand why there is a felt need among Western society to have names for days, and months, and numbers for years. In general, Western philosophy is a straight line. One goes from A to B to C to D to E, where B is the foundation for C, and C is the foundation for D, and on down the line.

Many native people think in terms of cyclicity. Time is not a straight line. It is a circle. Every day is not a new day, but the same day repeating itself. There is no need to name each day a different name.



You only need one name: day. This philosophy is a result of a direct relationship to the macrocosm. The sun is round; the moon is round; a day is a cycle--daylight followed by night; the seasons follow the same cycle year after year. A characteristic of cyclical thinking is that it is wholistic, in the same way that a circle is whole. A cyclical philosophy does not lend itself readily to dichotomies of categorization, nor fragmentation, nor polarizations, whereas linear thinking lends itself to all of the above. Linear thinking, also, lends itself to singularity. For example, "there is only one great spirit", "only one true rule", "only one true answer", These philosophical ramifications of Western habitual thought result in misunderstanding wholistic concepts. Westerners relate themselves to only one aspect of the whole at a time.

The linear and singular philosophy of Western society, and the cyclical and wholistic philosophy of most native people can readily be seen in the property concepts each society has. Firstly, British property concepts. British concepts of ownership or title are not dissimilar to Native concepts of land ownership. An underlying premise of the British property system is that no one can own land in the same way that one can own a book. One cannot possess land in the same way that one can possess a book. Possession forms a large part of ownership. Since one cannot own land in the same way that he can own a book, a system has been devised by the British to give symbolic ownership. This system is known as the estate system. Under the estate system one cannot outrightly own the land, mainly because land outlasts human beings. The land was there before the present owner,



and will still be there after the present owner passes. Consequently, one can only have an interest in the land called an estate.

The British developed a hierarchy of interests or estates. At the very top is "a fee simple absolute". It is a possessory fee simple absolute, the largest estate known to the law. Even though a parcel of land has geographic bounds, when considered in terms of time, this estate is said to be of infinite duration. It is a present, freely alienable, possessory estate. There are no other outside interests. A fee simple absolute can be symbolized as A (grantor) to B (grantee) and his heirs.

On down the line come the defeasible estates. The first defeasible estate is the fee simple determinable (with a possibility of a reverter). It is possible that A, a landowner in fee simple absolute will grant land to B with a condition, or limitation which will cause the estate of B to come to an end upon the happening of a certain event. The fee simple determinable can be symbolized as A (grantor) to B (grantee) plus a condition (so long as liquor is not sold on the premises). The interest retained by the grantor is known as a possibility of a reverter. The grantee has all the same rights in regards to the land as one having a fee simple absolute except for the one condition, hence he has a lesser interest than one having a fee simple absolute.

Another defeasible estate is the fee simple subject to a condition subsequent. It can be symbolized as A (grantor) to B (grantee) on the condition that liquor is never sold on the premises; but if liquor is ever sold on the premises, the grantor or his heirs shall have a right to enter. This





interest is not greatly different from the fee simple determinable. The main difference is the interest retained by the grantor. In the F.S.D., the grantor's interest automatically terminates on the happening of an event. As soon as the condition is broken, the fee reverts back to the grantor. In the F.S.S.C.S., the fee does not automatically revert back to the grantor on the happening of an event or when the condition is broken. The grantor or his heirs must exercise the right to re-enter before the fee reverts back. If the right of re-entry is not exercised, the fee remains in the grantee inspite of the condition being broken.

Another step down the hierarchy of estates is the Fee Tail, which has been phased out of British common law. The fee tail limits the class of heirs capable of inheriting to those who likewise answer the description of lineal descendants. When and if the line of lineal descendants runs out, the estate tail comes to an end. The Grantor retains a non-possessory, future estate called a reversion. A fee tail can be symbolized in legal language as follows: A (grantor) to B (grantee) and the heirs of his body.

There are a number of other interests or estates such as a life estate, indefeasible vested remainders, contingent remainders, executory interests, and a number of non-freehold estates. But for our purposes, the above will suffice.

A couple of observations can be made in regards to the estate system. Firstly, the system is linear vertically. The system is also very singular. It is geared to the individual ownership of land. Secondly, an underlying goal of the system is to facilitate transferability of the different



interests. Thirdly, the system necessitates an extensive and complicated registry. It makes possible to chronologically trace previous owners. If one went back far enough to the original source or original owner, one would discover that it is the Crown or the Monarch. In other words, the source of title is the Crown.

Indian ownership of property, and in this case, land, is wholistic. Land is communally owned. Indian property ownership is somewhat akin to a joint tenancy: the members of a tribe have an undivided interest in the land; everybody, as a whole, owns the whole. In regards to title, to use the language of the estate system, the native concept of title is somewhat like a F.S.D., or a F.S.S.C.S., or a F.T., or a combination of all three. It is as though the original grantor of the land to the Indians put a condition on it....."so long as there are Indians"; "so long as it is not alienated"; "on the condition that it is used only by Indians", etc. In other words, the Indians' concept of title is not equivalent to a fee simple, but is somewhat less than a fee simple. This is not to say that they were not capable of conceiving a fee simple concept. If one attempts to trace the Indians' source of title, one will quickly find that the original source is the Creator. The Creator in granting land, did not give the land to human beings only but gave it to all living beings. This includes plants, sometimes rocks, and all animals. In other words, deer have the same type of estate or interest as any human being. This concept of sharing with fellow animals and plants is one that is quite alien to Western society's concept of land. To Western society, only human beings have a right to





land, and everything else is for the convenience of human beings. The concept of the Indians of sharing with fellow living things is not unrelated to the concept of social contract that has been forwarded by some philosophers.

For instance, Rousseau and Locke refer to a social contract to explain the origins of society and government. But their social contract refers to human beings only. If the idea of a social contract is applied to Native people, one will find that it includes not only human beings but all other living things.

An observation about the Indians' concept of land title includes a reference back to the basic philosophy. Indian property concepts are wholistic. Ownership does not rest in any one individual, but belongs to the tribe as a whole, as an entity. The land belongs not only to people presently living, but it belongs to past generations, and to future generations. Past and future generations are as much a part of the tribal entity as the living generation. Not only that, but the land belongs not only to human beings, but also to other living things; they, too, have an interest.

The question inevitably arises as to just what the Indians surrendered when they signed treaties or engaged in activities that today the government claims were actions on the part of the Indians extinguishing their title. Firstly, the Indian concept of land ownership is certainly not inconsistent with the idea of sharing with an alien people. Once the Indians recognized them as human beings, they gladly shared with them. They shared with Europeans in the same way they shared with the animals. But sharing here cannot be interpreted as meaning that Europeans got the



same rights as any other native person, because they were not descendants of the original grantees, or they were not parties to the original social contract. Sharing certainly cannot be interpreted as meaning that one is giving up for all eternity his rights.

Secondly, the Indians could not have given a fee simple in any land transactions they may have engaged in, because they did not have a fee simple. They were never given a fee simple by their grantor. It is well known in British property law that one cannot give an interest greater than he has.

Thirdly, Indians could not have given an interest equal to what they were originally granted, otherwise they would be breaking the condition of the fee granted. Not only that, but they are not sole owners of the original grant. The land belongs to past generations, the yet to be born, and the plants and animals. In order to give an interest equal to the original grant, one would have to get a transfer from those holding an equal interest, and these would include the dead, the yet to be born, and the plants and animals. Has the Crown ever received a surrender from these other living entities?

Fourthly, the only kind of interest the native people have given or transferred is an interest lesser than they had, for one can always give an interest smaller than he has. For instance, if one holds an F.S.S.C.S., one can always give away a life estate. From the above one can readily conclude that the Indians did not surrender very much, if they surrendered anything at all.

Fifthly, the above philosophy, property concepts, and ramifications and implications thereof, may sound ridiculous and fairy-tale-like, but





what philosophy does not? Do biblical stories make more sense? To native people they sound rather ridiculous and make-believe. Does the "Crown" as a fictitious entity make more sense? The writer does not think so.

Canada, as a sovereign nation, via the Crown, claims ownership and sovereignty over all the land within its boundaries. But how does one gain ownership and sovereignty over a particular piece of land? One can gain sovereignty through aboriginal rights which basically means that one is the original occupier of a particular piece of land. One can gain sovereignty through conquest. One can gain some land rights through adverse possession. One can gain title through conveyance. Lastly and unique to the Americas, and claimed to be just by Europeans, one can gain title through discovery.

If we look at Canada, and ask again, "How did she gain title to the lands within its boundaries?", it certainly cannot claim title via aboriginal rights. Only Native people can claim aboriginal rights. It cannot claim sovereignty through conquest. Who did it conquer? Sure, one or two small tribes may have been conquered, but certainly not most Indian tribes. On the contrary, she chose to enter into peace and friendship treaties with most tribes. If one tribe was actually conquered, it certainly does not mean that all Indians were conquered. Conquest has geographic limitations in the same way that the Royal Proclamation has geographic limitations.

In the Nishga case, the court, in a roundabout way, suggests that the Crown gained title to lands in British Columbia via adverse possession, i.e. adverse acts on the part of the Crown. But the theory of adverse possession could not apply to Native people because the land was not



individually owned. Secondly, adverse possession does not apply to a sovereign because an underlying assumption of the theory of adverse possession is that the adverse possessor must have his title recognized by a higher entity. In the case of a sovereign, there is no higher entity.

If the Crown can claim any type of interest, it can legitimize this claim through conveyance, and only through conveyance. But as the writer has already shown, the interest the Indians surrendered, if they surrendered anything at all, is a lot smaller than what the government lays claim to. It certainly is not a fee simple.

The only other means by which Canada can justify its claim to Indian lands is through discovery. But then, the writer has shown how discovery has been misinterpreted and misconstrued.

When the courts and the government say that the Indians' title is dependent on the goodwill of the sovereign, and that the Indians' interest is a mere burden on the underlying title of the Crown, the question to ask is, "Where did the Crown get its title from? And how?"

When the courts refer to Indian title, they should say something to the effect of, "the title or interest of the Crown is a mere personal and usufructuary interest dependent on the goodwill of the Indians." The Indians have all along had a paramount estate underlying the Crown's interest. The Crown's interest is a mere burden on the title of the Indians.

As a conclusion to this short paper, the writer would like to state that it is his hope that he has in some small way contributed to a better understanding of the Indians' property concepts, which in turn, hopefully,



will facilitate a better understanding by those who are not familiar with Indian thinking. The writer hopes that, in some small way, by this paper, he has contributed toward educating non-Indians about why and the basis for the land claims Indian people are making.

If justice and fairness are underlying goals of today's government and court system, then the concepts and the philosophy of the Indian people should certainly be taken into consideration and given as much weight as British concepts and philosophy. But if justice and fairness are not underlying goals, then we should stop covering ourselves with a false aura of sacredness and bring out things in the open, so everybody knows where they stand. In other words, if we cannot be bothered with justice and fairness, we should, at least, be truthful.





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27 May 76. 2.00 P.M.

It should not come as a surprise that " The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline (MVP ), the costliest Pipeline in World History has global implications ". The social repercussions caused by MVP are not only global, but eternal, in the sense that all the non-renewable resources will be lost to the future generations yet to come. I plan to outline the impact of the MVP on the human environment-globally now, and the future human environment.

It is nearly 500 years ago that the Americas were discovered, and the spherical nature of the earth established. A non-controversial fact, but it's socio-economic and political implications have still to surface in public consciousness.

THROW AWAY ECONOMY :

In a world of limited resources, the importance of conservation need not be stressed. If people were to be logical and instantaneous in their realisations, then our forefathers would have begun practising conservation of resources the first time they realised that the earth is round and limited, however with limited vision, and human expediency in political power, the people in North - America developed the throw away economy wasting resources, and designed products for obsolescence misguiding the creative ability of generations to produce for a few selfish short sighted greedy people - the paper profit in dollars. This profit has further strengthened these people in wasting limited resources, and misdirecting people.

When these people continue to determine the operations of the economies of the OECD countries, who have 20% of World's population, but consume 80% of World's resources, then the exploration and development of more easily accessible resources without emphasis on conservation is socially irresponsible today, and will place future generations at a great disadvantage. The disadvantage could amount to threat of resource starvation in the near future if the gluttonous appetite of the present generation is not quickly tempered.. It is difficult to ignore the conditions of near starvation facing the other 80% of free-world's population.

The Throw-away economy not only exhausts the non-renewable resources, but pollutes the limited life-sustaining resources of water and air, and land. Many non-renewable resources can be recycled, just like water and air are naturally recycled, however fossil fuels unlike metals are not recyclable. The limited fossil fuels are being irrevocably lost, polluting the air and



and water of the high seas. The gluttanous generation is potentially likely to choke on it's own filth.

#### FOSSIL FUELS:

The central nature of fossil fuels in the throw away economy need not be stressed. Thanks to the Arab-oil-embargo. It has been possible to build and operate an economy designed for absolascence, only because the wasteful work involved has been performed by the plunder of the limited fossil fuels. The energy intensive processes producing products designed for absoloscence are key to the thoughtless exploitation of limited fossil fuels. A stringent energy conservation program would be key to restraining the energy wasteful processes, and unnecessary products, e.g. underarm detergent etc. in the length and breadth of the human environment.

#### IMPERFECTIONS OF THE MARKET MECHANISMS:

The so called free market mechanism depends on price to signal fluctuations in demand and supply, and also supposed to allocate limited resources. A price mechanism has to be found to reflect the concerns for the future generations, and global equity, for the free market mechanism does not today reflect such concerns adequately.

Aprice comparison of critical nonrenewable oils and nonessential substitutable drinks is revealing.

ITEMS	PRICE ( \$/gallon )	
BEER	\$ 4.00	annually renewable,
WINE	\$ 20.00	substitutable,
WHISKY	\$ 50.00	nonessential drinks.
CRUDE OIL	\$ 0.25	Non-renewable, limited
HEATING OIL	\$ 0.50	and critical oils.
GASOLINE	\$ 1.00	

Any one cocerned about the survival of the human species would agree that the prices above donot carry that vital sense to the consumer. A price mechanism reflecting the concerns of the future generations will price the nonrenewable, limited and critical oils higher than the annually renewable substitutable nonessential drinks by an order of magnitude. Needless to say that such an increase in the price of oils be preceded with the nationalisation, or better still globalisation of the multinational corporations.





It is my belief that all nonrenewable resources be priced higher than the renewable resources, and all substitutable resources be priced lower than the non-substitutable resources, so that a non-substitutable resource is used only for the specific use for which there is no substitute.

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE :

The MVP should not be built now because;

- 1 ) The opportunity cost of building it is too high in terms of missed housing, hospitals, schools, social services, and economic development in the third world.
- 2 ) The ecological cost to the physical and living environment is unacceptable. Oil accidents in the north could affect the weather of the prairie bread basket region.. Food is more essential than oil, or gas.
- 3 ) The native land claims havenot yet been settled to their satisfaction.
- 4 ) The social repercussions of the construction activities may totally destroy the native cultures.
- 5 ) To ensure adequate rate of return, it may be necessary to subsidise the sale of Canadian gas to the most gluttonous country in the world, US.
- 6.) The need for stringent conservation measures in the throw away economy will not be strongly pushed. Fossil Fuel and other nonrenewable resources will continue to be wasted.

Canadais rich in resource and poor in population. It is best suited to conserve now and help avoid explosive situations caused by resource competition in middle east, south africa, etc. The importance of playing such a role in a Nuclear world is not negotiable.

I remain opposed to the building of the MVP., because it enhances global inequity today, and threatens survival of the species tomorrow, not to mention the native peoples in the area in the very immediate sense. The MVP. should not be built in this decade, generation, or perhaps in this century. NOT NOW!!.

C.K.KALEVAR

B.SC. B.E. P.ENG.  
M.SC. M.A.SC. M.B.A.

8, HURSTINGS AVENUE, TORONTO M6C 1K4

Tel 653 9329





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BRIEF FOR PRESENTATION TO THE  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

BERGER COMMISSION

BY

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COALITION

DOWNTOWN HOLIDAY INN

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1975.



We're very happy to have this opportunity to deliver the views of the National Citizens' Coalition to the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Enquiry.

As you perhaps know, the Citizens' Coalition is a curmudgeon. We're a political, but non-partisan group - to the extent such a creature exists. Our purpose is to get individual Canadians together so that they can shout gruffly at government and monopolies. We have about 20,000 member curmudgeons who have been angry enough at one time or another to send in five dollars to join the organization.

To a degree, I'm speaking without their approval. The matters this enquiry is considering are very complex. Because of that complexity, and because the effects of the pipeline are not immediately discernable, there are very few in the country who have been moved to study the mass and mess of issues at hand.

That's part of the reason we're making this short presentation. Too many individuals and groups have been making something too simple out of the complexity. And everybody, sadly, seems to be saying precisely the kind of kneejerk things they always say at these enquiries.

In fact, it's sort of interesting to speculate what all these groups would be saying if this were 100 years ago, and if this were not a pipeline enquiry, but an enquiry into the problems of building a railway from Montreal to Vancouver.

Mr. Berton's books would have been much more complicated, and much less financially successful if that were the case.

Now, we realize the analogy is not quite correct. Every analogy to a degree is false. On the other hand, the analogy, to a degree, is true.

Imagine a Trans-Canada Railways Inquiry, and you can readily imagine what all the groups that you've heard would say.

The environmentalists would be worried about the buffalo, and they'd be absolutely right. The native peoples would be worried about the lands they lived in. They'd be right. The nationalists would be worried about foreign interests taking over the railway. And they'd be sort of right. And the railways would come in here and say that without a railway the west would be full of Fenians, and they'd be a little right.



A hundred years have passed since we built the railway. The buffalo are now seen only in national parks; the natives are largely confined to reservations. The nationalists were wrong about the foreign investment. And the railways were right to an extent: Canada is what it is because we put those parallel rails across the country.

Thinking about the present situation in those sorts of terms, has made us think of a couple of things. The first thing is that that railroad could have been planned better, if we had had a better understanding of ecology, and a more sympathetic view of native rights. The second thing is that we have to believe that the pipeline must be built, and without too much delay.

Now the decision to support the pipeline is a decision we made because it seems to us that the pipeline will work for the national good.

We're an energy intensive country. Our factories need energy. Our combines need energy. Our homes need energy. That energy is waiting in the Arctic. The best way to get it from the Arctic to where the energy is needed seems to be a pipeline. We will need the energy soon. Therefore, we must build the pipeline soon.

We've read the arguments against that.

We've read, for example, that we can lessen our dependence on energy: we can all wear an extra sweater and quit using electric blankets. The argument is correct. However, even if everybody goes back to brushing their teeth manually, we're still going to need the energy, and we're going to need it soon. We cannot change the national character in a decade.

We've also read that we can start using alternative sources of energy. We can build windmills for example. We hear this a lot at cocktail parties. However, it always seems to us that the kind of people who buttonhole you with this argument at cocktail parties, are the same kind of people who will argue against the building of a nuclear power plant. I suspect that they would argue against windmills as well, if it came down to that. These people are reactionary. They have always been reactionary. They will always be reactionary. And they will always insist on talking that way at cocktail parties, and insist on bringing that cocktail party conversation in front of official enquiries.

All of which is not to say that we should not explore alternative energy sources. We should. We are surprised that some of the funds being raised





by raising oil prices aren't going towards exploring alternative sources. But we can not, in any case, expect alternative energy sources to be developed overnight.

We need the pipeline.

There is another argument against the pipeline. Somehow it seems reprehensible to some people that the pipeline should serve Americans as well as Canadians.

For decades, Americans have been at least as good neighbours to us as we have been to them. The arguments against the Americans seem slightly jingoist and more than a little dog-in-the-manger. Does this enquiry know that on a per-capita basis, Americans invest less in Canada than Canadians invest in America?

Frankly, if there is a danger of too much American investment, we'd think that the best idea would be not to kick the Americans out, but to entice the Canadians in. Does this enquiry know that there are more tax benefits to be accrued by an American investing \$100 in Canadian natural resource, than there are to be accrued by a Canadian investing in that same Canadian natural resource? Our federal government does not seem to want to make it worthwhile for Canadians to invest in Canada.

Another argument against the pipeline says that it will ruin the lifestyle of the native people. This is a touchy argument to counter. It's easier if you change the argument to state that the pipeline will change the lifestyle of the native people.

That's nothing new.

The introduction of the horse by the Spanish changed their lifestyle. So, of course, did the introduction of whiskey and measles.

The message is that we must make sure that the native people are prepared for the change - not that we don't make the change.

We can't see much to admire in the concept of making the land into a museum for the natives.

Ultimately they will experience the change. That is as true for them as it was for the Luddites during the industrial revolution in England. And we think that ultimately, that change will benefit them. It logically follows that if the presence of the pipeline enhances their negotiating power, then the absence of the pipeline diminishes their negotiating power.



History shows that they need all the negotiating power they can lay their hands on.

A further argument against the pipeline says that it will interfere with nature: it will damage the tundra, destroy migration routes, conflict with the habits of the mountain sheep.

We live in a world filled with offences against nature. The umbrella was once thought of as an offence against nature. There are some who will tell you that unemployment insurance is an offence against nature.

We sympathize. All we can say is that we hope ---- very sincerely ---- that the pipeline has as little effect on the caribou and the lichen and the mountain sheep as possible. We would like our children to be able to read in fifty years time that those things are still there, just as we have read that they are there.

It seems to us that most of the arguments against the pipeline have been pretty things to say. They're the kind of things to say that makes you feel somehow brave to have said them. They make you feel as though you're a compassionate, thinking person for having said them. After all, if you're against the oil and gas companies and the Americans, and for the native people and the caribou, how can you be wrong.

We've made a submission that says that we have nothing much against oil companies .... or even Americans if it comes right down to it ... and that although we wish the caribou well, we still think the pipeline should be built.

How can we be right.

Frankly, it appeals to the curmudgeon in us to want the pipeline to be delayed, or not built at all. Not building the thing at all really appeals to us. That way we can hunker around for twenty years and then deliver an extremely self-satisfied "We told you so". It would be a glorious moment. Except that from what we understand, we'd be spending the moment in the cold, and in the dark, and broke.

With that in mind, we earnestly hope you consider the following proposals:

First: that you declare this enquiry to be operating under the assumption that the pipeline will be built, and quickly too.

Second: that operating under that assumption you be absolutely certain that due provisions have been made for the future of the native people, and the



environment.

Third: That while the national good is not within your terms of reference, you consider it at all times to be the paramount criterea. Despite everything you've heard, we are one nation.

We thank you for your attention.



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SUBMISSION  
OF  
THE BOARD OF TRADE  
OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO  
TO  
MR. JUSTICE THOMAS R. BERGER  
COMMISSIONER  
OF  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY  
AT  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

MAY 27, 1976







THE BOARD OF TRADE OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

11 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA M5H 1M8, PHONE (416) 366-6811

May 27, 1976

Mr. Justice Thomas R. Berger  
Commissioner  
Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry  
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Sir:

The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto has long been closely associated with the growth of Toronto and the Metropolitan area. Since its incorporation in 1845 it has served as a forum for the business community to develop opinions and programs which contribute to the social, economic and physical quality of life in Metropolitan Toronto and, indeed, in Ontario and Canada.

The Board's membership of more than 15,000 persons represents a complete mosaic of representatives from many thousand large and small businesses together with a broad representation from the professional and the academic communities. These people contribute to the development of knowledgeable and constructive recommendations to government at all levels and to other segments of society which are established to benefit the community. Metropolitan Toronto has a work force of some 1,000,000 people, many of whom are associated with firms and organizations which have membership in The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto..

The Board has prepared this submission to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry because of its concern for the social and economic well-being of the more than 2,000,000 citizens of Metropolitan Toronto.



While being aware of the problems inherent in such a massive undertaking as the transmission of gas from northern areas, The Board is concerned that there should be a constant and assured supply of energy.

The Board has addressed itself to many matters under consideration by the Inquiry. There has been a conscientious effort to express views that will be beneficial to the basic interests of all segments of the Canadian community.

The notice of public hearings states that your Commission "has been appointed to inquire into and report on the terms and conditions that should be imposed by the Government of Canada if a pipeline is to be built." From this it would appear obvious that recommendations on timing of construction could be a significant part of such terms and conditions.

#### EFFECTS OF DELAY

The Board wishes to point out that a delay in construction would affect the well-being of the citizens of Metropolitan Toronto, of the industrial complex of Ontario and, indeed, of the entire Canadian economy.

The most obvious effect would be that some people who want natural gas and need it may not be able to obtain an appropriate supply.

A second effect would be the increased cost of the pipeline due to present inflationary trends. Even if inflation is slowed to 5 per cent per year (from approximately 10 per cent today), the cost of this project would increase at a rate of approximately \$1 million per day. This increase must be reflected in higher transmission costs.

#### NATIVE RIGHTS

The Board notes that important progress appears to have been made with respect to land claims in the Yukon and the Mackenzie Delta region, and we applaud



these efforts towards a resolution of the claims. It also must be noted, however, that progress appears to have been slower with respect to land claims in the Mackenzie Valley, south of the Delta.

We believe that there is still sufficient time for reasonable people to negotiate a settlement in principle, one which will avoid any conflict with the timing of pipeline construction. The Board is convinced that the national interest and social justice demand that all of the parties address this problem with urgency and with the intention of reaching an equitable agreement for those concerned.

The people of Canada, in our opinion, support the native movement in its quest for fair treatment and an equal role in society. Having said that, we also believe there is a growing awareness in Canada that the economic and social well-being of the country requires that additional supplies of domestic energy be developed. If our judgment is correct, then it follows that the people of Canada will support you in your efforts to come to grips with these two important issues.

More specifically, The Board is of the opinion that many Canadians would concur with one of your earliest pronouncements on the Inquiry's terms of reference. We refer to the preliminary ruling quoted on page 226 of this document, "The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry," which was published recently by your Commission.

You have ruled, Sir, that native organizations should "indicate the nature and extent of their land claims." You went on to say that this will enable the Inquiry to be "in a position to indicate to the Minister what measures ought to be taken to ensure that the native peoples, in their negotiations with the Government, do not find themselves at any disadvantage owing to the building of the pipeline, and, looking to the consummation of negotiations, what measures ought to be taken to ensure that whatever the extent of the





native interest that may ultimately be recognized by any settlement, it will not be diminished by the construction of the pipeline in the meantime."

In pursuing this objective, the Inquiry can count upon the full support of The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

It is The Board's understanding that never has any project been examined in such detail with regard to environmental matters.

The Board recommends that appropriate procedures be adopted to minimize the environmental impact of such an undertaking. This can be done, given the extensive environmental studies related to the project conducted by government, industry, native organizations, public interest groups and, indeed, this Inquiry.

It is worth noting that buried pipelines are one of the most inconspicuous, safe and low-cost methods of transporting energy. Some 3,000 miles of natural gas pipeline are located in the Metropolitan Toronto area, a fact which is not known by most citizens, even by those who use this fuel.

#### CANADA'S ENERGY NEEDS

A number of studies has now been completed on Canada's present and future energy needs. The Board is cognizant that this Inquiry is not dealing with natural gas supply matters. However, The Board is very much aware that your recommendations to the Federal Government can influence the cost and the timing involved in bringing forward additional supplies of energy for Canada.

Therefore, The Board would like to make a few observations about Canada's energy situation.



A very recent report entitled "An Energy Strategy for Canada - Policies for Self Reliance," issued by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources of Canada, shows that without Mackenzie Delta natural gas there could be a shortfall in supplies by the mid 1980's.

The April 1975 report of the National Energy Board on Canadian Natural Gas - Supply and Requirements shows that without Mackenzie Delta natural gas there will be a shortfall in supplies in the early to mid 1980's.

Furthermore, Canada faces serious problems with respect to its balance of payments position. From 1955 to 1974 Canada's balance of payments current account deficit averaged \$750 million per year. For 1975 the balance of payments current account deficit was \$5 billion for all products. In 1985, without the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, and at current (thus conservatively stated) OPEC prices, the trade deficit for oil and gas alone would approach \$6 billion. This would place a heavy financial burden on all Canadians.

In addition, dependency on foreign oil supplies at foreign-controlled terms and conditions would not be in the best interests of Canadians.

#### CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing, The Board concludes that it is in the best interests of all Canadians to develop as urgently as possible additional sources of domestic energy supply.

It is important to observe that the only substantial additional sources of energy for which applications have been filed with governments in Canada are the natural gas supplies in the Mackenzie Delta.

Mr. Commissioner, the time is approaching when reports will be written and decisions made. It is at this time that attention must be focused on how



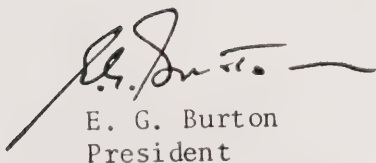
regional interests can be brought together for the benefit of the nation. There is no doubt that all Canadians will have to compromise some of their aspirations for this objective to become a reality.

In closing, The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto and its more than 15,000 members wish to thank the Inquiry for the opportunity of appearing here today. As you weigh the interests of all concerned, we submit that:

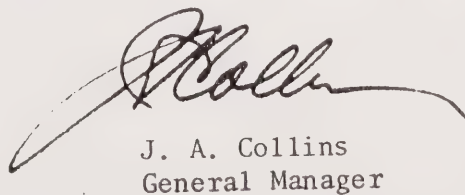
1. A natural gas pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley offers Metropolitan Toronto and, indeed, Canada the best hope of obtaining delivery of much-needed supplies of natural gas by the early 1980's.
2. Construction of the pipeline can be accomplished in a manner which proves beneficial to the people of the North and respectful of the environment in which they choose to live.
3. All Canadians must share the burden of seeing to it that the pipeline is viable - from the social, environmental and economic perspectives.

Finally, The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto believes that your efforts to date constitute a valuable contribution to seeing that this development is undertaken in a responsible manner.

Respectfully submitted,



E. G. Burton  
President



J. A. Collins  
General Manager





The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada

Faculty of Science  
Department of Computer Science

BRIEF TO THE BERGER COMMISSION

Toronto, May 27, 1976

John F. Hart  
Department of Computer Science  
University of Western Ontario

SYNOPSIS

As Canada moves into the final quarter of this century, the change in emphasis of technology from energistic to informatic will increasingly require the informational resources of native culture. These resources will only be available in the Northwest Territories when the land claims issue is settled and the native people are allowed to develop an alternative in a self-determining manner.





The strategies for development of the Far North have been described as the encounter of an energy-wasting culture with an energy-sparing culture, the one aggressively industrial, the other a relic of a hunter-gatherer past. This is not a true picture because it assumes that neither culture is undergoing change.

In fact, the technological civilization of the more populated sections of Canada is evolving from an energy-dominated technology. We are no longer a culture based on the thermodynamic machine. Henceforth, it is the computer which will characterize our time, not the blast furnace or the oil refinery; it is informatics not energetics which provides a better model of a global network predicated on improved communications.

Technological civilization does not progress by discarding the old but by making way for the new and by assimilating the old. Intrinsically ambivalent, technology moves onward by recognition of the humanistic components of survival. The critical event upon which the present machine culture is constructed is the discovery, from electronic communication, that a small amount of information may be equivalent to a large amount of energy, just as a modicum of wit may be equivalent to a massive dosage of force. This shift or rebalancing is too recent a phenomenon to be widely known and understood but it is becoming increasingly evident in the advance of informatics. Timeshare technology, showing new patterns for the future, is more sparing of energy, more intelligent, more humanistic and more distributive in nature than any technology of the past.

The Far North of Canada presents a challenge in energy. But it also presents a challenge in information. When the air search for a nurse in a plane wreck costs an appreciable fraction of the price of a satellite, it makes sense to develop satellite computer communications to the fullest extent. This has been the stimulus for our government's policy in the North and in principle, it is implicit recognition of the new dimensions of frontier technology.



To describe native culture today as being merely the opposite of an energy-driven civilization is also false in the sense that this fails to recognize the movements within that culture. To mention only the experimentation which has taken place in the Northwest Territories, native educators at the Tree of Peace in Yellowknife have begun to explore the possible uses of computer and satellite technology as an aid to education. These experiments in crosscultural education, undertaken jointly with the Computer Science Department at the University of Western Ontario, have proven how native information could make a direct contribution to the information technology of the future. The reason for this is that a native person, interested in combining the best of both cultures, is able to call upon resources of information which not only conform well with, but also promote this newest technology.

Thus, at the boundary of native and non-native culture, we may anticipate an invigorating exchange. If it takes place, it will directly benefit the whole of Canada by improving the quality of life and by strengthening our position toward the people of the Third World who would have immediate use for our experience. It will have a direct influence on the growth of our communications technologies as indicated by the redesign of software and hardware which it stimulated in our laboratories. And finally, it will assist in the ultimate possession of the Far North because that great country only bends to those who treat it well, not those who would deplete its resources.

While there is much hope in the prospects offered by cross-cultural education in the North, the obstacles at present are almost insuperable. The communication projects in Yellowknife and Inuvik were undertaken with great sacrifice by the native educators. Only by a series of fortunate accidents did they succeed at all. Due to the situation which the Dene people are struggling with, there is no

Berger Commission  
JFH May 1976



hope for substantial further development of these important experiments unless the native people's land claims are settled. It is not only they who will suffer. If we do not allow them to develop an alternative, in a self-determining manner, it is we as well as they whose future prospects will be stunted and whose survival as a vigorous nation will be in doubt.





1 line copy to  
University of Toronto  
C 481  
A Brief to the Berger Commission

May 27, 1976

Submitted by R. W. Dunning, Professor of Social Anthropology,  
University of Toronto

Occasional consultant to the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood;

Member of the Manitoba Concept Review Committee 1973-4

This is not a lament for the loss of traditional cultures, nor a yearning for the return to a simple life.

It is not antagonistic to economic development, but it does urge a moratorium on all development until the Dene have their way cleared politically so that they may function with the same respect and freedom of choice as the rest of us.

What is stopping this from happening?

Why can they not function now? Because they are not free agents as other Canadians.

They are wards, given by government to a department of Indian Affairs. Even so, why does it not work? Why, according to the government, are the Dene perpetually uneducated, unknowing and unthinking that they need have these protectors?

Let us examine these intermediaries, these protectors. What are their qualifications? It is a state secret. No one doing research on Canadian Indians has been able to discover their qualifications. The Hawthorn-Tremblay report ten years ago noted that recruitment in



Indian Affairs is from within the service. And experience is the criterion rather than professional or technical skills.

It is strange that this wardship imposed for various reasons in the 19th century, is still functioning, bigger more expensive and as unproductive as when it began. It is a habit, an administrative habit.

Surely there can be no justification for this pattern. Whether the Dene accept it or not, the fact of the matter is this. So long as there is this administrative wedge between them and their aspirations, they will never be free people.

One of the ironies is the belief that some Indian people have that they need to be in wardship. And after a hundred years, who can blame them? That is all they have been permitted to know.

After so much muffling about, backed by a history of broken promises, government lack of action (note, I do not say funds) or realization, the bureaucracy is consigning generation after generation to second class status. While on all hands extending privileges of citizenship to landed immigrants.

What have the Indians done to deserve this perpetual supervision? Why don't we accept them and extend to them the choices to which they are entitled?

Given the opportunity of taking responsibility for their own actions, the Indians are as capable as any other group.

Why has their struggle for self-government always resulted in failure?



Very simple.

There is no incentive for anyone in Indian Affairs to relinquish authority, for by so doing, there goes his occupation.

There is no incentive for an Indian to follow this ever proliferating bureaucracy. For by doing so he legitimizes his own dependency. This frustration leads to despair and inertia -- which again gratifies and reassures Indian Affairs that they are needed.

How unenlightened are we in 1976, that we consider a pipeline proposal and neglect the political rights of our indigenous people?



## APPENDICES

1. Manitoba Indian Brotherhood's Struggle for Local Government  
1968 - 1976.
2. The Shamattawa (Man) Case. Dr. David Turner and Paul Wertman.
3. The Australian Case. Dr. David Turner.
4. Ethnic Relations and The Marginal Man in Canada.
5. Some Aspects of Governmental Indian Policy and Administration.
6. Some Speculations on The Canadian Indian Socio-Political Reality.
7. The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood's NINE POINTS.
8. The Manitoba Indian Brotherhood's FORTY-FOUR POINTS.
9. Toronto Daily Star Kashechewan Flooding May 17, 1976.





ARCTIC ENERGY RESOURCES

Arctic Interests, National Interests

and

Mutual Canadian Concerns

A Submission by

The Toronto Dominion Bank

Toronto, Canada

to the

*For. Peters*

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry

Toronto Hearings, May 25 - 27, 1976



The Toronto Dominion Bank desires to take this opportunity to make this submission to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. Your Inquiry, by commencing its hearings in the North and continuing them across Canada is giving Canadians, whatever their interests, ample opportunity to present, discuss and debate a subject with many complex social, environmental and economic aspects. For the first time in Canada's history of resource development all aspects of a major capital project have been made open to public discussion both from the regional and national points of view. The Toronto Dominion Bank believes that it has made important contributions to a variety of national debates in the past and is, therefore, pleased to present its perspective on this vital regional and national subject.

The Toronto Dominion Bank's interest in and concern about Canadian energy matters is of long standing. Nearly two decades ago, the Toronto Dominion Bank began to research and publish its views on energy issues in Canada. By 1959, the Bank was devoting considerable resources to the regular publication of booklets on energy matters. During the current decade, the Bank has published annual reviews and forecasts of the supply and demand for petroleum and natural gas. What is more, the Bank's most senior officers have discussed energy matters as public issues since they realized the great significance of energy in a nation with a northern climate and a vast transport system. It was partly as a result of this long-standing and publicly-known interest in energy matters that the Bank was appointed a banking adviser to Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited. In this role we have been able to offer the perspective of nearly two decades of interest in energy matters and the financial experience and stature of a one hundred and twenty year old Canadian bank which has grown up with Canada. The Toronto Dominion Bank has branches in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and from this experience the Bank has increased its knowledge of northern Canadian life. The Bank



cannot and does not claim, however, to have acquired expertise relating to matters associated with native peoples' rights, land claims or the environment. We are very much aware of these problem areas, however, and prior to your inquiry the Bank had publicly announced its concern that the protection of native peoples' rights and the environment be treated as one of the major policy objectives relating to energy in Canada.<sup>1</sup>

Banking is not an altruistic business and we would certainly be suspect if we professed a point of view which established that one particular region of Canada was our sole concern. Our point of view is, and always has been, the viability, the unity and the independence of Canada as a whole.

We believe that what happens to the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and their Islands and Seas will affect all Canada just as we believe that what happens in any or all of the provinces affects northern Canada and Canada as a whole. There is an interdependence both in character and economic terms between the East and the West and the North and the South of this nation. If the northern territories feel they are benefiting from their participation in the Canadian experience, all Canadians benefit. If Canadians living in the provinces feel that they are benefiting from the Canadian experience and remain viable economically in a competitive world they can contribute greatly to the infrastructure and needs of the north to the benefit of all Canadians. To this end, the citizens of northern Canada must feel that they are a very necessary part of Canadian national economic viability, while Canadian citizens in the provinces must exercise great care in pursuing national

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<sup>1</sup>"Developing Energy Resources in the Canadian Interest" by Allen T. Lambert, an address to the annual meeting of the Canadian Gas Association, June 27, 1973. Appended.





economic goals which affect the north. In plain terms this means that the problems that have been heard by this inquiry in the north must be openly dealt with, but their resolution cannot be postponed forever. The just settlement of land claims may well be the major prerequisite of reconciling the feelings of northern Canadians with conditions necessary to build a pipeline. Indeed, the adequate financing of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would likely necessitate the complete or almost complete resolution of native rights and land claims. We live in a cold climate and it is incredible to contemplate an environmental emergency in the sense of suffering from a lack of energy in the future because we all lacked the resolve to negotiate fair settlements which would unlock the northern energy storehouse. The unlocking of that storehouse will become a necessity for both north and south.

The necessity for the south is all too clear. Official and private authorities have, for several years, been pointing to the relationship between Canada's proven reserves of oil and natural gas and the decline in their so called life expectancy. The Toronto Dominion Bank, itself, in its most recent review of the situation said, "...Canada will, this year, have seen the peak of its oil production life expectancy, and that expectancy will have been nearly halved within the next decade".<sup>2</sup> Of natural gas, the Bank found that "...the life index of deliverable reserves will peak in 1976 and will have declined to 20 years (supply) by 1985...".<sup>3</sup> The urgency that these conclusions hold for Canadians living in a vast land mass and a cold climate is striking. Canada probably could not survive economically a generation from now if it was totally or even largely dependent upon imported energy. The balance of payments

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<sup>2</sup>"Oil, Natural Gas and Coal", Business and Economics, Vol. 5, No. 1, March 1976, Toronto Dominion Bank. Appended.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.



implications are clear. Early in the 1980's, Canada's energy trade deficit will rise to between \$4 and \$5 billion annually and a decade beyond that the burden of a dramatically higher deficit could only be borne if Canadian living standards were sharply curtailed.

These implications for the citizens of the provinces would have a crippling impact upon the people of the territories in that much more needs to be done to meet social and economic needs in the north and these needs cannot be met without a mutually satisfactory marriage of a viable industrial base in the south and developed energy sources in the north to bring about this mutuality of interest. To achieve such a mutually advantageous set of objectives Canada's demands for capital will be massive. As one of Canada's largest banks, we are fully aware of Canada's future capital requirements not only for its massive energy projects but for its other industrial and social needs as well. It is the view of the Bank that most of the capital required for all of these purposes can be generated from within Canada. It should be noted that there will, of course, be imports of capital. But on a net capital requirement basis, Canada can remain reasonably self-sufficient in capital and hence, most of the labour and material resources can be supplied directly or indirectly by Canadians.<sup>4</sup>

In the Bank's view the building of a pipeline or pipelines from the north are within the competence and capacity of Canadian industry and Canadian labour. We would stress, however, that whereas citizens of southern Canada are perhaps more used to one-time work experiences on large resource projects, it does not seem just to present only

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<sup>4</sup>"Capital for Canada's Future", by Richard M. Thomson, an address to the Conference Board in Canada, October 11, 1973. Appended.



short-lived, albeit high-paying, construction opportunities to the native people. The native people should be given the opportunity to acquire those skills which will enable them to retain long-term jobs associated with pipelines and their ancillary services and native people should be given the training and opportunity to own and manage support industries whose products, manufactured in the north, would help to meet the ever-growing needs of the north.

The Toronto Dominion Bank realizes that there are many issues at stake in this proposed massive project. To some it may be seen as progress to undertake it. To the Bank, in so far as its energy studies have revealed a substantive issue, it has become increasingly clear that necessity is the issue. Since the necessity of building a pipeline is clear, let it be built in a way which will enable the native people to say that they were heard and that their impact affected the project itself and all future such projects. There is little doubt that once one pervasive society has touched another, lasting and significant changes take place and we have already seen this in the Canadian north. In the past, the industrialization of the western world has brought with it both benefits and costs. We hope that as a result of this inquiry, the benefits of a Mackenzie Valley pipeline to the people of the north will outweigh any social or cultural costs. Most of us are aware that the native people of the north will be subjected to certain social and cultural changes. All Canadians should realize that the native peoples must be able to bring influence upon decisions which affect the changes that a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline would impose upon them. The establishment of this inquiry is a credit to the Government of Canada and the conduct by the Inquiry of the hearings has been a credit to the Inquiry itself. We wish the Inquiry great success in achieving its objectives.



→ DAVE

STATEMENT BY

H.F. BUTTON, PH.D.,  
EXECUTIVE CO-ORDINATOR  
POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY  
GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO

To

THE BERGER COMMISSION

TORONTO

MAY 28, 1976

MACINTOSH TALKY TYPING INDUSTRY  
EXHIBIT NO. C501-A E May 28/76  
Toronto Ontario  
PUT IN BY H.F. Button





THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IS PLEASED TO  
ACCEPT THE INVITATION OF THE COMMISSION TO  
PARTICIPATE IN HEARINGS THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN CANADA.  
WE HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING YOUR MOST IMPORTANT WORK,  
MR. COMMISSIONER, WITH GREAT INTEREST.

SINCE THE FOCUS OF YOUR TERMS OF REFERENCE  
ARE NORTH OF THE 60TH PARALLEL, IT IS INAPPROPRIATE  
FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF A PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN  
THE SOUTH TO COMMENT ON WHAT JUST AND EQUITABLE  
SOLUTIONS THERE MAY BE TO THE MANY DIFFICULT  
QUESTIONS THAT ARE PROPERLY WITHIN YOUR TERMS OF  
REFERENCE.

ALSO MANY OF THE QUESTIONS THAT AFFECT  
ONTARIO'S INTERESTS MOST DIRECTLY ARE CURRENTLY  
THE SUBJECT OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD HEARINGS  
ON THE PIPELINE APPLICATIONS. THE MINISTRY OF  
ENERGY IS A PARTICIPANT IN THAT PROCEEDING.

THEREFORE, TODAY, I WOULD LIKE TO BRIEFLY  
STATE THE GENERAL ATTITUDE THAT WE BRING TO THE  
PROPOSED PIPELINES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.



FIRST, THERE IS IN OUR JUDGEMENT, AN URGENT NEED FOR TIMELY ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THE PROVISION OF SIGNIFICANT SUPPLEMENTAL LONG TERM NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES.

TODAY CANADA CANNOT MEET ITS DOMESTIC NEEDS AND ITS EXPORT LICENSE AUTHORIZATIONS FROM EXISTING SUPPLY SOURCES. AS YOU ARE AWARE EXPORT DELIVERIES TO THE STATES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST ARE ALREADY UNDER CURTAILMENT. BOTH THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD IN ITS APRIL 1975 REPORT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES IN ITS RECENT REPORT "AN ENERGY STRATEGY FOR CANADA" FORECAST A GROWING GAP BETWEEN DEMAND AND AVAILABLE SUPPLY. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED IT WILL BE PURSUING CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER CUTBACKS IN OUR EXPORTS.

IN ONTARIO LEGISLATION HAS BEEN PASSED WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE ALLOCATION OF NATURAL GAS AMONG END USERS. DETAILED REGULATIONS ARE UNDER PREPARATION.

/...

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
AND ARCHITECTURE  
1100 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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AND ARCHITECTURE  
1100 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
AND ARCHITECTURE  
1100 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

IN SHORT, THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IS PREPARING FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES WITH RESPECT TO NATURAL GAS COMMENCING IN THE NEXT TWO TO THREE YEARS. THIS SITUATION WILL END ONLY WITH THE CONNECTION OF A SIGNIFICANT NEW SOURCE OF DELIVERIES.

THERE ARE SEVERAL ALTERNATE POSSIBILITIES THAT HAVE BEEN CITED FOR ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

I WILL LIST THEM BRIEFLY:

- MAJOR NEW DISCOVERIES IN WESTERN CANADA, PRIMARILY ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
- THE MACKENZIE DELTA AND BEAUFORT SEA.
- THE ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN ARCTIC
- THE EAST COAST OFF SHORE, AND,
- THE GASIFICATION OF COAL.

OUR ON-GOING REVIEW OF THESE ALTERNATIVES CONTINUES TO CONFIRM, WHAT THE MINISTER OF ENERGY HAS STATED ON SEVERAL PREVIOUS OCCASIONS, THAT THE ONLY PROPOSAL WHICH HAS A THRESHOLD VOLUME OF RESERVES AVAILABLE TO IT AT THIS TIME IS THE PROPOSAL TO BUILD A JOINT PIPELINE SYSTEM FROM PRUDHOE BAY IN ALASKA AND FROM THE MACKENZIE DELTA IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.





DEVELOPMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONTINUE TO BE ENCOURAGING. PROMISING DISCOVERIES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE ARCTIC ISLANDS AND ON THE LABRADOR SHELF.

THROUGH THE ONTARIO ENERGY CORPORATION WE ARE PARTICIPATING IN FEASIBILITY STUDIES TO DELIVER GAS FROM THE ARCTIC ISLANDS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE POLAR GAS PROJECT. POLAR GAS, HOWEVER, IS NOT, IN OUR VIEW, IN A POSITION TODAY TO FILE ANY REGULATORY APPLICATIONS TO BUILD A PIPELINE.

WE ARE THEREFORE RELYING ON THIS COMMISSION AND THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK IN A COMPREHENSIVE BUT ALSO IN A TIMELY MANNER. THIS SENSE OF URGENCY, HOWEVER, MUST BE BALANCED WITH THE COMMITMENT THAT WE HAVE MADE IN ONTARIO THAT OUR ENERGY DIFFICULTIES SHOULD NOT BE RESOLVED BY AVOIDABLE ECOLOGICAL DETERIORATION AND SOCIAL DISLOCATION.



FINANCIAL STRESSES ON OUR ECONOMY MUST ALSO BE MINIMIZED.

THESE CONCERNS DO NOT LESSEN THE COMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO TO SECURE ADEQUATE NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES FOR ITS CITIZENS. ACCORDINGLY, THE GOVERNMENT HAS APPROVED, IN PRINCIPLE, THE PROVISION OF CUSTOMER SUPPORT FOR INVESTMENTS BY REGULATED GAS DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES IN PROJECTS TO SECURE ADDITIONAL GAS SUPPLIES SUCH AS THE FRONTIER PIPELINE PROJECTS. THE QUESTIONS OF THE MANNER IN WHICH SUCH SUPPORT SHOULD BE GIVEN AND THE PROCEDURES THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED WERE THE SUBJECT OF RECENT PUBLIC HEARINGS BEFORE THE ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD. THE BOARD'S REPORT HAS BEEN RELEASED AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, ANNOUNCE ITS POSITION ON THE REPORT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.



A PERSPECTIVE, WE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS BRIEFLY WITH YOU IS EXACTLY WHAT WE USE NATURAL GAS FOR IN ONTARIO. WE APPRECIATE THAT THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR NATURAL GAS IS A QUESTION BEING EXAMINED BY THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD, BUT THE PERSPECTIVE WE BRING TO YOUR WORK, IS BETTER UNDERSTOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR ENERGY SUPPLY SITUATION.

IN 1974 WE USED APPROXIMATELY 650 BILLION CUBIC FEET OF NATURAL GAS. NO OTHER PROVINCE USED EVEN HALF THAT AMOUNT OF NATURAL GAS, AND ONTARIO'S DEMAND WAS JUST ABOUT HALF OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF GAS USED IN CANADA.

OF THE 650 BILLION CUBIC FEET OF THE GAS WE USED, NEARLY 400 BILLION CUBIC FEET WAS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS. IN OTHER WORDS, WE USED THE LARGEST PORTION OF NATURAL GAS NOT TO KEEP US WARM OR TO COOK WITH BUT TO KEEP CANADIANS WORKING. THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD FORECASTS THAT WITH ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL DEMAND WILL CONTINUE TO GROW MAINTAINING OR EVEN SLIGHTLY INCREASING ITS FIFTY PERCENT SHARE OF TOTAL PROVINCIAL NATURAL GAS DEMAND.



I MUST STRESS, HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO IS COMMITTED TO A PATTERN OF GROWTH BASED ON WISE USE OF OUR ENERGY RESOURCES. WE HAVE DEVELOPED AN EXTENSIVE ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO KNOWN AS THE ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. THE TARGET FOR THIS PROGRAM IS TO MODERATE THE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH IN PROVINCIAL ENERGY DEMAND OVER THE 5-YEAR PERIOD TO 1980 BY ONE-THIRD FROM HISTORICAL GROWTH RATES.

IN CONCLUSION, LET ME JUST STATE THAT WE AWAIT THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT WILL ARISE FROM YOUR EXTENSIVE HEARINGS WITH ANTICIPATION. THE FAIR TREATMENT OF THE NORTH AND ITS PEOPLE IS A GOAL ALL CANADIANS SURELY MUST SEEK. THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO SUPPORTS YOUR ENDEAVOURS TO THAT END.

\* \* \*







8502  
National Office:

~~1554 Yonge St., Room 4~~

~~Toronto 195, Canada~~

175 Carlton Street,  
Toronto, Canada.

M5A 2K3

Tel. (416) 925 0912

BRIEF presented to

THE BERGER COMMISSION re  
THE MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

by

THE VOICE OF WOMEN/LA VOIX DES FEMMES

at Toronto, May 20th, 1976



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OF THE  
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## LAND CLAIMS

Voice of Women recognize that Indian and Eskimo peoples urgently need to have their natural pride in their own cultures reinforced. Since its inception in 1960 the Voice of Women has been concerned over the plight of the native peoples in Canada. When the original Treaties 8 and 11 covering the 450,000 square miles of the Mackenzie River area were signed, witnesses to the negotiations indicate that the native peoples were promised that nothing would be allowed to interfere with their traditional lifestyle. A solid land base is essential for their survival as a cultural entity. Some native peoples still depend on the land to make virtually all of their living. Many more depend on it for part of their food and a little extra income from trapping. Land is the permanent source of their security and of their sense of well being. The land and the birds, fish and animals it supports have sustained them and their ancestors since time immemorial. Properly cared for it can always do so.

It is therefore vital that the native land claims be settled before any consideration of Northern development take place. Ownership of the land would allow time for dialogue and negotiation and would give the native peoples authority to control the rents from resource development and to initiate economic activities relevant to their needs from the income. This would offset some of the inevitable problems of trying to exist as a viable cultural entity in the face of pressure to conform to western standards and a modern lifestyle. It would also break the cycle of dependency and alienation arising from a colonial relationship with the Federal Government.



The native peoples' understanding of Mackenzie Valley ecology is based on many centuries of living in a symbiotic balance with the fragile eco-system. They are therefore better qualified than anyone to undertake resource development with a minimum of environmental damage.

The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline will undoubtedly give rise to the social and psychological strain which always accompanies the disruption of a traditional subsistence lifestyle. Trying to incorporate native peoples into the standard wage economy will cause many problems. The so-called advantage of increased employment opportunities is questionable. After a two to three year construction period (during which skilled labour would probably be imported from the south) it is estimated that only 200 employees would be required for permanent pipe line maintenance. Moreover most of the jobs will be in a few centralized locations and many native people are not willing to leave their homes for the dubious benefits of a paying job. Jobs cannot be a substitute for the land.

#### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The situation in the Northwest Territories is similar to that of many developing countries in that they are short of capital skills and technology. Its principal assets are its resources. If it gives up the rents on natural resources to outside concerns in exchange for minimal employment and a temporary boost of economic growth, it will have lost its only assurance of continued growth.

The fact that an alternative U.S. pipeline route is available (thought by some to be less environmentally hazardous) has caused some economists to speculate that the corporate profits of multi-nationals





rather than Canada's national interest are providing the main push for the pipeline. Financing the project entirely from within Canada will require a large portion of the available Canadian capital. This would be unproductive since the demand for gas will come primarily from the U.S. for some years. The alternative is a massive inflow of foreign capital which it has been predicted would cause serious upward pressure on the Canadian dollar, push up interest rates and create serious inflation.

*Handwritten:* / Richard  
/ Brown  
/ Impact

#### THE ENVIRONMENT

Voice of Women believes that Canada's natural resources should be under the jurisdiction of a Canadian Government agency, instead of a "continental energy policy". Canada needs an effective National Energy Board, responsible through Parliament to the people of Canada. Exploitation of resources, especially fossil fuels, gas and water, and the whole of Canada's Arctic, should be undertaken only if extensive research can prove that the long-term effects will not harm the whole environment.

Voice of Women as a peace group, takes a position on resource management and pollution because the vital issue is not only peace or war, but the survival of the whole human race and its environment.

We realize that individuals can do a great deal to focus attention on pollution and uncontrolled exploitation. However the volume and extent of pollution by individuals cannot compare with that of industry and governments, and it is these - the multi-national corporations and governments who manufacture war materials and threaten to make war, whom we hold as the major polluters of our world.



The environmental concerns raised by a project of this magnitude are almost beyond number - frost bulb around the pipeline; pressure on the caribou and possible disruption of breeding and staging areas of migratory birds; hazardous river crossings; denuding of gravel deposits so vital to the northern communities, and the cumulative effects of thousands of workers and millions of tons of equipment and material. Increased air pollution from industrialization may spread acid wastes which would have detrimental effects on vegetation cover. Forest fires increase with the presence of man, especially dangerous because of the slow recovery of the ecosystem. Proposed construction of hydro dam on Great Bear River would lead to floodings with detrimental effects on wildlife and permafrost.

There are two major kinds of environmental problems facing contractors in the Mackenzie Valley:-

1. Effect of construction on the land.
2. Effect of construction and operation of project in the midst of the wildlife of the North.

The key to the consequences of construction in the Arctic can be found in the make up of the ground. Most of the land is a mixture of soil and water. In the Arctic the topsoil, known as the tundra freezes every winter, and thaws every spring, but under this lays what is known as permafrost. This subsoil offers a good base for construction, if it can be kept frozen. Homes built in the Arctic are built on pilings so air can pass under them thus keeping the permafrost from melting. Building a home directly on the permafrost would allow heat to seep through the flooring and melt the ground below and subsequently the house would slowly drop out of sight. Building a pipeline offers similar problems. As you know, oil or gas is at least 150°F in temperature when it comes from the



ground. As it runs through the pipeline the gas would give off heat, and the pipeline would slowly sink deeper and deeper into the permafrost, floating on the water as it melted the ice in the soil. This would cause uneven heaving and the pipe would sag and break. The cooling of this gas to below 0°C also cools the pipe and also freezes the temperature of the surrounding soil. This causes a "frost bulb" - frozen soil of over 20 feet in radius around the pipe. The freezing of the soil causes the water in the soil to freeze near the cold pipe. As the moisture freezes, the soil expands and heaves and along with the soil the pipe is also heaved. There would be heaving at different rates and degrees depending on the soil type.

River crossings would be most difficult because most of the work would have to be done during the short insect plagued summers. Gravel beds in north slope streams are spawning sites for many seagoing fish that lay their eggs in the fresh water streams. Great care must be taken not to allow silt to pour down onto the gravel beds where these eggs are laid.

The Arctic is a major nesting area for Canada Geese, swans, ducks, whooping cranes and peregrine falcons. It is the land of large herds of migrating caribou, grizzly bears, mink and lynx, as well as the home of 33 different kinds of fresh water fish. There will be a disruption of wildlife behavioural patterns due to physical barriers and noise. The reaction of a completed pipeline on the caribou is unknown but scientists fear a pipeline will block their migratory path.

Some of the most telling criticism of pipeline plans clearly shows itself at Prudhoe Bay, where thousands (15 - 30) of oil drums were left scattered over the landscape and bulldozer markings that started out as scratches barely penetrating the grass. Now the sun's heat can





penetrate the permafrost and these scratches are ditches six feet deep. Such gullies post obstacles to migrating herds of caribou and other wildlife, as well as to plants.

Any giant engineering project such as the Mackenzie gas line is bound to destroy considerable masses of plant and animal life. The Arctic is environmentally hard and ecologically fragile. Wildlife in the north is a complex of contrasts, but one thing that remains constant is the slow growth of plants, on which all animals depend, and revegetation of the pipeline is much harder than planners think, because of the permafrost. Woody plants grow extremely slowly because roots can only penetrate a few inches into the ground. The fragile ecosystem depends on the maintenance of a precarious balance among the few species. Extinction of one species would disrupt the whole food chain.

Solutions for many of these problems have not yet been developed, either through experience or research. This proposed pipeline will pass through all major climatic, vegetational and wild life zones of North-Western Canada and parallel the two greatest river systems of the continent, the Yukon and the Mackenzie.

#### ENERGY TO PRODUCE ENERGY

We must consider the energy Canadians will expend to produce energy to export. The energy to produce the quantity and quality of steel to be developed for the pipeline; the specially designed heavy machinery to operate in the Arctic environment; the unique computer system that will have to be first designed, built and then maintained; the energy used to move a million tons of steel pipe, hundreds of bulldozers, all kinds of machinery and equipment and millions of gallons of fuel oil to remote work camps. The engines on heavy equipment must be kept running constantly.





Energy  
file

Metal must be handled carefully to avoid frostbite and everything must be made to be used by people wearing heavy gloves. We should take into consideration the energy used to operate work camps for up to 8,000 men. Temporary housing will have to be built at remote sites, access roads and airstrips constructed, complete sewage systems built, food to provide thousands of meals a day moved in and the garbage moved out. Each camp will have to be entirely self-sufficient in water supply, sewage treatment, electrical generation, fuel, storage, kitchen, dining, barber shop, post office, commissary, administration offices, warehousing, equipment maintenance, air strip and communications facilities. Have we made allowances for the energy that will be used to construct the new highway just to service the project during construction? A highway that will stretch 1050 miles from just north of Edmonton to the Beaufort Sea.

All of this for only thirty years of gas, And all of this to export a non-renewable resource.

One of the priorities that must be considered by the Government is the conservation of energy rather than the exploitation of energy at such obvious expenses as the demise of a culture and the permanent disruption of a fragile ecosystem. These severe measures should only be considered as an absolute last resort when there are no other options available and when we have settled all native land claims and developed the technology and expertise to protect the environment.

One dollar spent on energy conservation is worth ten dollars spent on developing more energy. Contrary to popular belief, conservation means doing better with what we have, not doing without. While we are conserving energy we can then spend our dollars and efforts on developing the renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.



SUBMISSION  
OF  
ONTARIO NATURAL GAS ASSOCIATION  
TO THE  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE ENQUIRY  
BEING CONDUCTED BY  
MR. JUSTICE THOMAS R. BERGER, COMMISSIONER  
MAY, 1976.



We of the Ontario Natural Gas Association wish to thank this Enquiry for having allowed us the opportunity to submit our views and opinions regarding the construction and operation of the Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline and other lines using the same access route.

The Ontario Natural Gas Association was, prior to September 1972, known as The Gas and Petroleum Association of Ontario and was formed in the year 1919.

The Association members include natural gas and oil transmission companies, natural gas distribution utilities, natural gas and oil producers in Ontario, and companies who are major suppliers of steel pipe, meters, valves and materials to the oil and gas industry, and to the ultimate consumers of that industry's products.

The Association is familiar with the briefs being presented to this Commission by various of its individual members and wishes to voice its support for the position put forward in those briefs.

Both the National Energy Board's report on Canadian Natural Gas Supply & Requirements and the Federal Government's recently released Energy Strategy for Canada make it plain that the supplies of oil and gas available from our conventional sources are not sufficient to support existing demands for oil and gas at their current level, beyond a few years into the future, even at reduced rates of growth reflecting the conservation ethic and economic slowdown. Energy is the basic





underpinning ~~to~~ our economic and industrial development and the share of gas and oil in the supply of energy is so significant that it demands the development of significant new sources of supply. The people of the northern territories who would be affected by the proposed projects do not live in isolation from the economic and industrial activities of the remainder of Canada even today. Many of the products and supplies which they require must come from this source and the economic health of the country as a whole must inevitably have its reflection in the lives of people in our northern communities.

#### Trade Deficit

It is our understanding that the 1975 national deficit in trade was \$5.5 billion, including an oil and natural gas trade surplus from exports of these products. As the exports of those products decrease in accordance with established government policy, we will require counterbalancing projects to reduce the momentum of the increase of this trade deficit in future years. The proposed pipeline projects would make a significant contribution in this area.

A negative decision or unreasonable restraints on the proposed pipeline projects could steer us into a "Have Not Country" classification. Many of the social benefits all Canadians now enjoy could vanish.



STATEMENT TO JUSTICE THOMAS BERGER, COMMISSIONER  
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

FROM

UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS

It's ironic that native people find themselves making representation to a Government Commission, to help that Commission tell the Government of Canada How to build a Pipeline through Indian territory.

The realities of this Commission's efforts is, not to determine whether or not the Pipeline will be built... but what can be the expected repercussions after it is built. We know deep down inside that this pipeline is more than a Government Dream. It will be built!

Starting with that, we now want to say, that we are not... nor do we profess to be experts on the problems and needs of our native brothers to the north. What we are experts on ... is getting the short end of the stick in our dealings with Canada as a whole. It is in this area that we find we are qualified to give evidence.

We have discovered that in dealing with the "White Man" for over 200 years...one thing has developed as a certainty and that is...we don't trust him...nor has he ever given us reasons why we should.

We welcomed the whites to our land and in return we find it was always his...what we find we had was a land right



called "personal and usufruct". To Canadian society this may sound obscene...to Indian people it is.

We then surrendered much of this interest and asked to be left with our traditional rights to hunt and fish. The Government of Canada granted this request... yet today those rights are now being taken away by legislation from that same Government.

At one time the railroads asked us to grant them land so that they could bring trains which were to also provide us with the opportunity to share in the benefits being experienced by the non-Indian communities. This would provide jobs and the Indian would be permitted to travel on the railroads for free.

Today Indians are still waiting for those benefits... the jobs were complete when the railroads were... and Indians don't travel for free.

What we're illustrating is that all the development in past...all the promises given in the past... and all the so called benefits were "mere puffing" as they affect Indian people. . .

We are today Indians who are unable to live in the past.. unable to compete with the present... and at best optimistic about the future.

We're not totally ignorant of the need for energy by the masses to the south of us...in fact, if we searched our souls, we may even sympathize with their need.





What we ask is that consideration be given to the needs of our native brothers and sisters in the north who will be affected by this pipeline. Don't look upon the Indians attachment with the land as you look upon a child's belief in Santa Claus. The beliefs of Indian people are just as sincere and just as sacred as any the rest of Canadian Society cherishes.

Indian people have a contribution to make regarding the land. It's always been recognized by us as the basis of our very lives. With such a love for the land...it only seems logical that they take an active and equal part in it's development... and not merely with providing them with construction jobs.

We're not advocating the development of the north... but at the same time we're not naive enough to think that it won't happen. It has to... simply because that's the white man's ways.

What we do say is... we don't trust the government nor do we trust the sincerity of any promises made by them or their representatives. We will seek to protect the native peoples interest with every means available to us. We're tired of broken promises and we can only inform our native brothers and sisters to the north to be cautious...because if history is an indication... the promises won't be kept.

To paraphrase a great Indian leader of the past... the only promise the white man ever kept was a promise to take our land...that promise is still being kept.



## PICKSEED

Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd.,  
Box 126, Richmond Hill, Ont.,  
Canada, L4C 4X9  
Phone (416) 884-1147,  
Telex 06-219623, Cable: PICKSEED

Martin C. Pick

- SEED AND THE MCKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE -

This presentation sir is a joint effort by Tib Szego Associates and Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd., - two wholly Canadian owned seed companies with rather diverse roles in the seed segment of Canada's agriculture industry.

Perhaps we should say a few words here about the companies we represent and our connection to the proposed McKenzie Valley Pipeline.

Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd., are dealers of clover, grass and hybrid corn seed and are engaged in wholesale, retail and export operations with plants at Richmond Hill, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; research facilities at Blenheim, Ontario; and an affiliated company Pickseed West, Inc., at Tangent, Oregon. Some of the seeds which Pick's market are produced especially for them by seed growers located principally in Western Canada.

Tib Szego Associates Ltd. of Lindsay, Ontario, are seed brokers as well as consultants serving the seed industry in North America and abroad. Szego's clients are major wholesalers of clover and grass seeds, who are assisted by Szego in securing their needs and/or in disposing of their surpluses. Szego's are involved also in so called seed multiplication agreements where seed companies arrange to have special kinds or special varieties of seeds planted and grown to meet specific needs.

Briefly this is the background of the two companies making this submission.

What does Arctic Gas have to do with the seed industry?



For a number of years scientists have been experimenting in the McKenzi Delta Region with different species and varieties of grasses and legumes to determine their suitability for revegetation. In other word they were looking for plants that were capable of growing and providing perennial cover on fragile Arctic land disturbed by traffic or construction. These experiments were conducted by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and by Arctic Gas, and we understand that the results and findings have been reported earlier to this Commission.

As a result of these experiments, scientists identified about a dozen different grasses they considered best suited for revegetation purposes in various areas in the Arctic. Only a few of these grasses have seed freely available on the open market. Seed of some others is scarce and available in token quantities only. Therefore long term planning becomes a necessity; perennial grasses take two and in some instances three growing seasons to produce the first seed crop from time of planting to availability for end use planting.

To assure that the one and one-half million pounds of grass seed estimated to be needed for revegetation on the proposed line would be available when required, Tib Szego Associates were commissioned in 1973 to co-ordinate seed production and seed procurement. Among other things this involved procurement by the principal companies in such distant areas as Alaska and Norway, of small quantities of stock seed, which Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd. placed with seed growers for multiplication quantities to coincide with anticipated needs.

It may be interesting to comment briefly on some of the technical and international aspects of the species identified by Arctic Gas and some of the seed production problems associated in bringing this seed to



an available supply position.

Nugget Kentucky Bluegrass is an extremely winterhardy persistent cultivar of the Kentucky Bluegrass family. It was selected and developed by the U.S.D.A. Research Station at Palmer, Alaska. Original plants were selected at the old gold mining community of Hope, growing on the seashore. Pickseed West, Inc., an associated firm of the principals, negotiated production and marketing rights to the variety in 1970 with the Alaska Crop Improvement Association. Reliable seed production of Nugget has been established in Manitoba and Northern Minnesota, areas most closely approximating Southern Alaska growing conditions in terms of day length and climate in the Southern seed growing areas. Nugget is recognized by such authorities as Dr. James Beard, formerly of Michigan State University and currently at Texas A & M., as being one of the most hardy varieties of Kentucky Bluegrass. In his authoritative reference "Turfgrass", Beard refers to Nugget as the most winterhardy of this family.

Engmo Timothy is a variety developed in Norway from landrace collection made in mountain meadows in Troms County. In Alaskan tests it has exhibited superior winterhardiness. It is a hardy vigorous strain well suited to Northern Climates. Seed production has been contracted in Central Manitoba.

Arctared Creeping Red Fescue originates from a single plant collected in 1957 in the Matanuska Valley, near Palmer, Alaska. In the reference handbook "Grass Varieties in the United States," it is described as follows: "outstanding winterhardiness surviving without injury when all introduced varieties were damaged very seriously or completely eliminated. The principal companies have contracted seed production with growers in





both the Peace River areas of Alberta and British Columbia and in the U. S. state of Oregon. Because of the unique persistent and winterhard characteristics of the variety, it exhibits difficulty in seed setting, however by contracting production over a broader area we have been able to successfully accumulate and produce seed.

A most interesting specie, Meadow Foxtail, has also been contracted for production by Arctic Gas. The outstanding feature of Meadow Foxtail is its very rapid establishment and rapid growth in short growing seasons. It is particularly well adapted at high altitudes and Northern latitudes and tolerates extremely wet ground. Seed production of this species is very difficult because of its easy shattering tendency. This production has been contracted with Messrs. Cottingham Bros., of Teulon, Manitoba, possibly the leading and most experienced seed growers in that Province.

We have gone into this description of some of the technical problems to underscore the uniqueness of the seed species required to adequately revegetate the disturbed areas. With the exception of only a few items, this seed being produced is specifically for the use on the proposed project. Additionally none of the species being produced are simple or straightforward in terms of seed production. They exhibit difficult characteristics in terms of seed production or availability, or use patterns. However, because they possess the necessary and desirable characteristics for their end usage, Arctic Gas has recognized the need to collaborate with progressive seed growers and companies and tackle the technical problems required to successfully produce their seed supplies.



Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd. have been able to meet many of the demands established by Arctic Gas. Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd. have a reserve of experience and expertise on which to draw to tackle these problems. In Canada, Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd., has many years experience in supplying seed to organizations and corporations associated with reclamation and revegetation problems. Many corporations in the mining industries in Northern Ontario and Quebec are counted among our clientele. In all cases we have worked closely with these corporations not only as purveyors of seed, but we have also served them in a consultancy like capacity. While we are not acquainted with the specific problems of Arctic revegetation and the McKenzie Valley in particular, we feel that the experience we have gained in our relationships with other reclamation projects, can serve Arctic Gas and ourselves in good stead in identifying problems and supply decisions for such a complex project.

Because building of the pipeline has been postponed and delayed beyond the original expectations of Arctic Gas, some of the grass seeds procured specifically for the McKenzie Valley had to be resold. Commitments have been made however to provide the project with fresh viable seeds through to 1981.

At this time we would like to take the opportunity to change the direction of our presentation. We are certain the Commission is interested in the technical problems besetting the McKenzie Valley proposal. From media reports, however, we are certain too that the Commission is also interested in the opinions and observations of the people of Canada to this project.



We constantly are made aware of articles in the media, on television, and in personal discussions, concerning the "energy crisis". We are exhorted by the Minister of Transport to drive smaller cars, turn down our thermostats, and be prepared to make many other sacrifices. Little, however, has been said outside of the agricultural press on the affect of energy to agriculture and the food machine of North America, and indeed the world. We can live with smaller cars, cooler homes, and fewer lights. However we are all dependent on the fragile food chain which exists in North America. In fairness to the media there has been considerable reporting on the lack of food surpluses which now exists on a global basis.

Probably no element is more critical to an efficient food production chain than natural gas, for natural gas is the key to the production of nitrogen fertilizer and nitrogen fertilizer is the key to production of food. An acre of corn, an acre of grass seed production, an acre of barley; - most require at least 100 lbs of actual nitrogen for successful crop production. Production of a ton of nitrogen fertilizer requires many thousand cubic feet of natural gas. Some researchers have criticized 20th Century agriculture as being wasteful of fossil fuels. However in a recent summary of many of these energy oriented agricultural discussions it was concluded that 20th Century agriculture maintains an efficient 1:6 conversion ratio of fuel kilo calories to food kilocalorie.

Agriculturalists are objectives oriented people. We know with the tools we can produce food. We know too that people, whether they live in the Golden Horseshoe of Ontario or the Great Northern Regions of the Arctic need food. We recognize the political considerations and deliberations which must be made in the pursuit of equality and justice. We recognize too though that a hungry world is a most dangerous world.





The North has the gas, but unless it is converted into useful products it is useless to the North. The South has the lands and the ability to make this conversion, but without the gas, the land and the abilities will become useless to it. We each recognize the objectives we are trying to achieve. Our modest role in helping to overcome some of the obstacles in the path of these objectives is a challenging one as must be that of every individual involved in this project. It is the challenge of obstacles however which lead pioneers to Canada and made it the great country it is today and it is this challenge of obstacles facing us today, which will maintain Canada's greatness.

Thank you.

Martin C. Pick  
Vice President  
Otto Pick & Sons Seeds Ltd  
Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Tom Anders  
Tib Szego Associates Ltd  
Lindsay, Ontario.





QUAKER COMMITTEE FOR NATIVE CONCERNS

BRIEF OF THE CANADIAN FRIENDS'  
SERVICE COMMITTEE TO THE  
BERGER COMMISSION

"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof".

Any study of the Bible will reveal how many times this sentiment is repeated, in different ways, but always stressing that the earth, the ultimate resource, is meant to be shared among all the creation and today our modern concepts of land ownership, by either states or individuals, require reconsideration in that light.

We have stood by with misgivings while the Provinces have developed large hydro resources on the Columbia and Peace Rivers, and while vast tracts of land near James Bay and the Nelson River are scheduled for changes so vast we cannot envisage the consequences with anything less than profound dismay and alarm.

We do not believe that the consequential damage to the way of life, the environment and the ecology of those living in the North West Territories is justifiable for the short term benefits of a pipeline and we urge upon the Federal Government the duty to set others a good example by respecting the Native People's concepts of the inviolability of mother earth.

We appreciate that energy is now very expensive and new sources of energy are hard to come by, but now is the time for a last stand against monetary opportunism.



Canada is fortunate in having vast spaces of territory, but we ask the Government to believe these last resources should be used for the benefit of all mankind and not for the narrow benefit of a privileged few. We therefore take the side of the Native People of this land, not because we believe that the land belongs to them, but because we believe that the pipeline would be nothing better than a misuse of the land upon which they are entitled to live and which in their centuries of occupation, they have never destroyed but kept for us all in perpetuity and in trust.

It is impossible to guess the damage that may be done by oil spills, but we do know that they occur so frequently that the wreckage of a tanker in Spain this month, spilling 70000 tons of oil, hardly makes the news, let alone the headlines.

The damage of these incidents is cumulative and the seas are in serious danger. Climatic changes are certain following the completion of the James Bay project. These developments do little or nothing to improve our desperate unemployment, and Goldsmith's lines come to our minds.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."



We therefore object to the pipeline and to Northern development generally on the grounds that they are dangerous, non-productive and opportunistic.

It is a far cry from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal to the barren tundra of the North and therefore the bulk of our people are apathetic, on the grounds that they cannot imagine what is proposed. It is however, the duty of a government with the good of its people at heart to make a stand against this sort of development and not to support and condone it.

Mr. Justice Berger has had the benefit of close contact with the North and its people and we believe he has reached the same conclusions as set forth in this brief. We therefore request the Commission to remember its contacts with the North and to adhere to broad principles for the benefit of our people, not of those who may seek to exploit them, particularly since the people most vitally concerned are generally inarticulate and not equipped to defend themselves from the encroachments now suggested as beneficial in the name of energy but malignant in the name of the best of our long term interests, and particularly so to those generations to succeed us, because surely it is of them and not of ourselves for whom we should be concerned.

All of which is Respectfully submitted.

DAVID  
QUAKER COMMITTEE FOR NATIVE CONCERNS

(Canadian Friends' Service Committee)





Second Draft  
May 18, 1976

Submission  
to the  
Mackenzie Valley Enquiry  
being conducted by  
Mr. Justice Thomas R. Berger, Commissioner  
Presented - May 27, 1976  
by  
Northern and Central Gas Corporation Limited



The Northern and Central Gas Corporation Limited appreciates very much the opportunity to appear before this Inquiry. We support fully the concept of the Inquiry and feel that it is serving a clearly useful purpose in reviewing at an early date the potential impact of a natural gas pipeline in the North on the environment and the social and economic values of the residents there.

Northern and Central Gas Corporation Limited is one of the three major natural gas distributors serving the Province of Ontario. We serve 98,000 customers in 57 communities in Western, Northern and Eastern Ontario. We also serve 3,000 customers in Rouyn and Noranda, Quebec.

The communities we serve range in size from the village of South River, population 1,100, to cities like Thunder Bay and Sudbury each with over 100,000 population. The residents of our service area are both French and English speaking. A large proportion of them are employed in resource development industries such as lumbering, pulp and paper, gold mining, nickel mining and iron ore extraction.

Presently our entire gas supply comes from Alberta through the TransCanada Pipelines system. We have not been able to secure new gas supplies above 1973 purchase levels. Consequently we are unable to fully serve the increasing demand in our market area. In addition we face an uncertain future



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as to whether the 1973 delivery levels will be maintained, as the deliverability from the Alberta Gas fields soon starts to decline.

Over the past 18 years a quiet but impressive industrial revolution, this one based on natural gas, has taken place in our service area. New processes based on the unique properties of natural gas have been developed and are now in use. A few are....direct fired plywood dryers, gas bakeries, gas fired grain malters, direct fired paper dryers, infra red heating and iron ore induration. Since these processes are uniquely based on natural gas, dependable supplies of natural gas are fundamental to their existence.

The above comments are made to depict the need, indeed the urgent need that our company and the customers we serve has for additional gas supplies.

Our company is a member of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline consortium and has been participating in that project group since late 1973. We have joined this group because we feel, from the information available to us, that this project has the best chance of providing additional gas for Ontario at the earliest possible date. To date our participation has cost us \$\_\_\_\_\_.

The Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline is as we see it, the at hand feasible method of meeting the need for more natural gas for Eastern Canada.



We have described the need and the means of satisfying the need. But what about the other side of the equation? What about the possibility of a negative impact in the North and the people who live there?

We concede that there will be an effect on the environment of the North. But we are confident that the impact will be well within acceptable limits. Although all of the numbers, whether dollars or quantities, used in describing the proposed pipeline project are huge, we feel that kept in proper perspective the pipeline is relatively very small in the scope and immensity of the North. The refrigerated pipeline will not degrade the permafrost after the construction phase. Disruption of the environment, we are confident, will be held to within acceptable limits due to four factors. These are:

1. Current northern activities of a number of groups are providing a continually expanding fund of knowledge and experience about the North and how to successfully work in its sometime fragile environment.
2. The CAGSL consortium has undertaken a very substantial research and testing program to learn about the conditions in the pipeline corridor and how to cope with these conditions. The research and testing programs carried out by CAGSL are described at length in the material filed with the National Energy Board in support





of the application to build the pipeline. The Environmental Protection Board has also published reports describing their conclusion that pipelines can be built with adverse environmental effects within acceptable limits.

3. The oil and gas industries have worked with and cooperated with the Federal Ministry of the Environment to develop control guidelines for pipeline construction in the North.
4. The gas industry and the several regulatory authorities in cooperation through the Canadian Standards Association have developed construction standards for northern pipelines and included these in the 1975 edition of the Z 184 Gas Pipelines Systems Construction Standard.

On the socio-economic front we feel the picture is even brighter. With appropriate planning we see construction of the Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline as having several positive points of impact for the native people and other residents of the communities in the Western Arctic. These points are:

1. Direct employment during the pre-construction and construction phases of the project. Those wishing to work on the pipeline in some way will have the opportunity to do so. Those who do not see such employment as an opportunity are free to ignore it.



2. Construction of the pipeline will stimulate and provide added employment in and opportunities for existing firms and organizations in the area. There are many functions and services which could be handled by local entrepreneurs. Opportunities to form new companies or associations for these purposes will also almost assuredly occur.
3. Work on the pipeline will provide training in skills which residents will retain for continuing value to the North after the pipeline is completed.
4. Additional services infrastructure will be constructed and will be of continuing value to the Northern peoples for many years to come. In this area we include road improvements, transportation and wharf improvement, air travel and communications improvements.
5. Although the operation of a modern natural gas pipeline is not labor intensive there will be some permanent employment available to Northern residents.

On the other hand, because the operation of the line is not labor intensive, after the construction phase, the operation of the line will be compatible with the limited population of the Mackenzie Valley.

With good planning, we feel that only a minimum of disruption of the pattern of life in each community need occur during construction of the pipeline. Construction would occur



only in the three winter periods. Construction personnel would assemble for these periods, reside in camps, isolated from the communities the pipeline passes and depart for the south at the end of each period. We see the benefits to be accrued to the North as long lasting and any disruption short lived and limited to the pre construction and construction phases. We feel the construction phase of the project should be viewed in this perspective.

Our country has an acute need to develop additional energy supplies. Our developed and undeveloped energy resources take numerous forms and are located at many places throughout the country. It is granted that much of the use occurs in the southern areas of the country, but some use also occurs in the North. Energy and other resources developed in the south are used in the North. Energy and other resources developed in the North are likewise used in the south.

Canada is one country embracing many widely varying geographical, social and economic conditions. Our citizens have descended from many cultures and speak many languages. Our specific interests and goals probably vary considerably.

We feel, however, that every citizens' goals for our country are probably very similar and definitely include the desire that our country be strong and economically healthy. Strength and economic health can be achieved through good planning and providing the appropriate foundations. One of

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of acquiring knowledge, but also a means of developing the ability to think critically and to make sound judgments.

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the prime elements our economy needs is an adequate supply of energy. We feel that our country has the energy resources that we need. Development and delivery of those resources is what we require. And the time is now. The major energy resource that is available now is the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea natural gas supply.

We see the development of this resource and its delivery through the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline as being beneficial to our customers in Ontario and beneficial to the residents of the Mackenzie Valley Communities.

We don't see any losers in a decision to build the pipeline. If the scope of the project is kept in the correct perspective, we feel that others will perceive as we do, that many Canadians will benefit from the construction of the Mackenzie Valley Natural Gas Pipeline.









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